THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No 110. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 14—Noon.—Consols for money, 92; Erie Railroad shares, 42½; Illinois Central, 76½; United States Five-twenties, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—Noon.—Cotton is somewhat firmer. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western Wheat, 13s. 9d. Corn, 42s. 3d. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Produce quiet.

Standard white Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Common Rosin declined to 6s. Pig Iron has advanced to 53s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s. All other articles are unchanged.

THE FENIAN DEATH PENALTY.

SENTENCE OF EXECUTION ON COLONEL BURKE AND MR. DORAN—COLONEL BURKE'S SPEECH IN COURT—JUSTIFICATION OF IRISH REVOLUTION—PATRIOTISM AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

From the Cork Herald, May 2.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Chief Justice, Baron Deasy, and Mr. Fitzgerald took their seats on the bench in Dublin.

The Fenian prisoners, Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, were put forward for the seventh day of their trial.

At the sitting of the Court, Chief Justice Whiteside summed up. It now became his duty, he said, to draw the jury's attention to the nature of the charge preferred against the prisoners, to the law which affected that charge, to the facts in connection with it, and to the proofs that had been offered on the part of the Crown in support of the indictment and for the prisoners in defense.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, and returned after a couple of hours.

THE VERDICT.

On the appearance of the jury a dead stillness prevailed in Court, and the calling over of their names was a moment of intense anxiety. Few, indeed, entertained a doubt as to the result. Still there was in the minds of some a slight hope that the jury might have some doubt as to the identification of Doran, but the next moment all hope was dispelled.

The foreman having handed in the issue paper,

The Clerk of the Crown asked—Have you agreed to your verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman—Yes.

Clerk of the Crown—Gentlemen, you find that Thomas Burke, otherwise Thomas F. Burke, and Patrick Doran, are guilty of the charges as specified in the first, second, third, and fourth counts of the indictment, you say, "Although in the discharge of our duty we have found a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, yet we wish to recommend Patrick Doran to the merciful consideration of the Court, inasmuch as it does not appear that he was either so long or so actively engaged as the other prisoner in promoting the objects of this treasonable conspiracy."

Addressing the prisoners, he said:—Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, you were indicted for the crime of high treason. You pleaded "Not guilty," and put yourselves in the hands of God and your country. That country has found you guilty; have you anything now to say why judgment of death and execution should not be passed upon you according to law?

THE SENTENCE.

SPEECH OF COLONEL THOMAS F. BURKE, I. R. A.

Thomas F. Burke, in a clear and manly voice, said:—My lord, it is not my intention to occupy much of your time in addressing to the question why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon me; but I may, with your permission, review a little of the evidence that has been brought against me. The first evidence is that of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who had the conversation with me at Clonmel, in Tipperary. He states that he asked me what was about my friend Mr. Stephens, that I made answer and said he was the most idolized man that ever was or ever would be in America. Here, standing on the brink of my grave, in the presence of the almighty and ever-living God, I brand that as being the foulest perjury that ever a man gave utterance to. No such conversation ever occurred; the name of Stephens was not mentioned. I shall pass from that and then touch on the evidence of Britt. He says I assisted in distributing bread to the parties at the fort, and that I stood with him on the wagon or cart. That also is false. I was not in the fort at the time. I was not there when the bread was being distributed. I came in afterwards. All these assertions have been made and submitted to the men in whose hands my life has been placed, as evidence made on oath by these men, solely and purely for the purpose of giving my body to an untimely grave. There are many points, my lord, that have been sworn to here to prove my complicity, and a great many acts have been alleged that I took part in. It is not my intention to give utterance to one word against the sentence that has been pronounced against me. I feel fully conscious of my honor as a man, which has never been impugned, fully conscious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied. I can say that these parties, either actuated by a desire for their own aggrandizement or to save their paltry and miserable lives, have pandered to the appetites, if I may so speak, of justice, and my life is to pay the forfeit, Fully convinced and satisfied with the righteousness of my every act in connection with this alleged revolutionary movement in Ireland, I have nothing to recall, nothing that I would undo, nothing to bring up the blush of shame to mantle on my brow. My conduct and career, both here and in America, of which I have been a citizen, and, if you like, a soldier, is before your and I feel in this very hour of trial, the consciousness of having lived an honest man, and I will die proudly, believing that if I have given material aid to give freedom and liberty to the land of my birth, I have done only that which every Irishman whose soul throbs with a feeling of liberty should do. I feel I should not mention the name of Massey. I feel I should not pollute my lips with the name of that traitor, whose illegitimacy has been proved here—the man whose name is not known, and who, I deny point blank, ever wore the star of Colonel in the Confederate army. I shall let him rest. I shall pass him, wishing him, in the words of the poet—

"May the grass wither from his feet! the woods
Deny him shelter! earth a home! the dust
A grave! the sun his light! and heaven her God!"

Let Massey remember from this day forth he carries with him, as my able and learned counsel, Mr. Dawse, has stated, a serpent that will gnaw his conscience, carrying about with him in his breast a very hell, from which he can never be separated. I, my lords, have no desire for the name of a martyr; I ask not the death of a martyr. But if it is the will of that Almighty and Omnipotent God that my devotion to the land of my birth be tested on the scaffold, I am willing there to die in defense of the rights of men to a free government, and of the right of an oppressed people to throw off the yoke of thraldom. I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption; by nature a lover of freedom, and an enemy to that power that holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny. It has so often been admitted that the oppressed have a right to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, even by English statesmen, that I deem it unnecessary to revert to that fact in a British court of justice. Ireland's children are not, never can, and never will be willing and submissive slaves. And so long as the English flag covers one inch of Irish soil, just so long will they, believing it to be a divine right, "conspire, imagine, and devise" means to hurl it from power, and erect in its stead the God-like structure of self-government. Before I go any further I have one important duty I wish to dispose of—to offer to my learned and eloquent counsel the poor gift of the sincere and heartfelt thanks of an honest man. I offer them, in the name of America, the thanks of the Irish people. I know that I am here without a relative—without a friend, in fact—for three Dowse, Mr. Butt, and Mr. O'Loghlen, and all the other counsel engaged in my defense, among whom, I believe, is Mr. Curran, and to my able solicitor, Mr. Lawless, I return individually and collectively my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I shall, now, my lord, as no doubt you will suggest the propriety of turning attention to the world beyond the grave—I shall now look only to that home where sorrows are at an end, where joy is eternal, and I shall hope and pray that freedom may yet dawn on this poor down-trodden country. This is my hope, that is my prayer, and the last words I shall utter will be a prayer to God for forgiveness, and a prayer for poor old Ireland. Now, my lord, in relation to the informer, Corydan, I will make a few remarks. But perhaps before I come to Corydan I should say much has been spoken on that table of Colonel Kelly and of the meetings held at his quarters or his lodgings in London. I desire to say that I never knew where Colonel Kelly's lodgings were in London until I heard the informer, Massey, announce it on the table. I never attended a meeting at Colonel Kelly's; and the other statements that have been made on oath by him to you, gentlemen of the jury, I solemnly now declare on my oath, as a man—ay, as a dying man—have been totally unfounded, and have all been false from beginning to end. In relation to the small paper introduced to you, and brought against me as evidence of my having been using that oath, I desire to say that that paper was not taken from my person; I know no person whose name is on that paper; O'Beirne, of Dublin, and those other delegates you heard of, I never knew nor ever met them; that paper has been put in for a purpose, but I swear positively it is not in my handwriting; I can also swear I never saw it, yet it is held in evidence against me. Is this justice, or is it right? Is this manly? I am willing, if I have transgressed the laws, to suffer the punishment of my offense; but I object to this system of tramping up a case to take away the life of a human being I ask for no mercy. With my present emaciated frame, and my constitution somewhat shattered, it is better that my life should be brought to an end, than that I should drag out a miserable existence in the prison pens of Portland. Thus it is, my lord, I accept of the verdict; of course my acceptance of it is unnecessary, but I am satisfied with it, and now I shall close. There are many feelings that actuate me at this moment. In fact, these few disconnected remarks can give no idea of what I desire to say to the court. I have a family I love as much as any man in this court can love his. *I can remember the blessings of my aged mother as I left her for the last time.* She then spoke as the Spartan mother of old, "Go, my boy, return either with your shield or on it." This consoles me; this gives me heart to submit to my doom, and I hope that God will forgive my past sins; I hope, too, that inasmuch as for seven hundred years He has preserved Ireland, notwithstanding the tyranny to which she has been subject, that as a separate and distinct nationality. He will also assist her to retrieve her fallen fortunes, and to rise in her beauty, the sister Columbia, the peer of any nation in the world.

At the conclusion of this speech some sympathetic applause was manifested in Court, but was instantly suppressed.

MR. DORAN'S SPEECH.

Chief Justice—Has the other prisoner got anything to say?

Mr. Doran said he had not much to add to what had already been expressed by his fellow-prisoner and compatriot. He also was consigned to an early grave upon sworn falsehoods. The policeman, Sheridan, went on that table and, with a smile on his countenance, swore he (Mr. Doran) commanded the riflemen on the night of the 5th, and acted as aide-de-camp or subaltern officer under Lennon. Whoever Lennon was he did not know. Sheridan also swore that he saw him at the attack on the barracks at Glencullen, when the police surrendered. Now, there were men who could give another kind of evidence, but they were not brought on the table to prove his innocence. He never spoke one word to him that night, or to anybody; his meeting with Meares was quite an accident—a man he never saw or knew before that night. He forgave them all as he hoped God would forgive him; and all he wished now to say was to return heartfelt thanks to the able and eloquent counsel that defended him, and to his solicitor, Mr. Lawless.

The judges then retired, and after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation in chamber, they returned into court.

ADDRESS OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WHITESIDE.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoners, said:—Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, after a protracted and careful investigation into your respective cases by a jury whose patience was unwearied, you have been found guilty, and you are now called on to receive the last sentence of the law for the highest crime known to the law, that of high treason against the Queen. Nothing indeed remains for me but to perform the sad and painful duty imposed upon me by the law, and that duty is to pronounce the sentence which I cannot change or alter. (His lordship here put on the black cap.) This sentence is that you and each of you shall be taken from the place where you now stand to the place from whence you came, and that on Wednesday, the 29th day of this month of May, you be drawn on a hurdle from that place to the place of execution, and that there you and each of you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that afterwards the head of each of you shall be severed from the body, and the body of each of you, divided into four quarters, shall be disposed of as her Majesty and her Executive shall think fit, and may the Lord God Almighty have mercy on your souls. (His lordship here appeared deeply affected, and many persons in the court shed tears.)

The prisoners were then removed.

THE GALLOWS.

PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CANADA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT, ETC.

SOREL, C. E., May 3.—To-day, at twenty-seven minutes past 11 o'clock, Provencher suffered the extreme sentence of the law for the murder of Jutras, in January, 1867.

THE CRIME.

The murderer resided at St. Zephirin, C. E., and was on terms of intimacy with a neighbor named Jutras. Not only was Jutras unfortunate in this intimacy; it was his crowning misfortune to possess a wife. Between Mrs. Jutras and Provencher a casual acquaintance ripened into criminal intimacy, the injured husband, with most convenient and customary blindness, suspecting nothing of his wife's affection for her paramour. On one occasion the guilty couple visited Sorel, and passed as man and wife. Their clandestine meetings were very frequent. In November Provencher's wife went with him to call on Jutras. After an evening spent in virtuous and prosy conversation, a festive bottle was produced and one tumbler filled for M'me Provencher. For the first time on record her husband declined the seductive fluid. She quaffed the flowing bowl, and, as might be expected, died at once. Public suspicion among the French Canadians is a plant of slow growth. Nothing was thought of this event, and the disconsolate widower sought refuge in the bosom of the Jutras family. Here he abode in peace, mourning his dead wife, and behaving to Mrs. Jutras like all her male relations, especially her husband. So the abandoned couple lived until the 5th of January, when Jutras went forth to labor. His spouse provided him with a flask of whisky and strychnine. Provencher accompanied him; and with a praiseworthy abstinence, too rarely met with among the French Canadians, declined to drink with his companion. Jutras imbibed to such an extent that he came home trembling convulsively. During his illness he was dieted on strychnine and soup, so that eventually he succumbed and died. His spouse sought consolation in the arms of Provencher.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The cup and measure of the iniquity of these adulterers and murderers filled at last. Suspicion became aroused, and an inquest was held. At the March assizes at Sorel the guilty pair were indicted and tried. Five minutes' deliberation by the jury ended in a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of May.

His paramour and accomplice was indicted at the same time and found guilty. Her counsel pleaded as a reason why execution should be delayed, the fact that she was soon to become a mother. Investigation by a jury of matrons confirming this, her execution was deferred until next November, when, on the scaffold, she will expiate her offense against the laws of Heaven and of man.

Strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the prisoner to obtain a commutation of his sentence. Those well-meaning busybodies ever ready to champion any cause sufficiently notorious to be hopeless and undeserving, and the people of the vicinity, to whom it was a grievous thing that a French Canadian and a Catholic should be executed, petitioned the Executive for clemency, but with fruitless prayer. Sir John Michel and the Executive Council decided that the atrocity and barefaced nature of the crime admitted of no apology or mercy, and the prisoner was informed that he must prepare to die. He did not until the last abandon his hopes of commutation or reprieve.

The good nuns of the congregation, and the Catholic clergy of the vicinity, attended to the spiritual welfare of the prisoner, with the devotion which is their constant characteristic. But although they continually exorted him to make a public confession of his guilt, he steadfastly refused to do so, ever protesting his innocence. Still it was evident that his protestations were made only from bravado; and his sinking tone and anxious countenance told but too truly the truth of man's suspicions, and the certainty of his guilt. In the cell he was quiet, almost sullen. He ate his meals regularly, and slept soundly, apparently unimpressed with the sense of the doom so immediately impending over him. He conversed freely with those admitted to see him, and seemed cheerful, although frequently he fell into fits of apparent absence, whence he only roused himself with an effort painful to behold.

The night previous to his execution he appeared uneasy and restless, and it was late ere he could compose himself to sleep. He slept at last, but not soundly, waking frequently with anxious, shuddering starts, and moaning at times, "*Ce n'etait pas moi*" ("It was not I").

THE SCAFFOLD.

Meanwhile without the gallows had been erected, and the minister of death waited for his victim. The excitement among the simple country folk of the neighborhood as the day of execution approached had been immense. Threats were widely circulated of the intention of the mob to tear down the gallows and prevent the execution, and the sheriff and jailor had telegraphed urgently to the Attorney-General for troops and a detachment of police to guard the scaffold.

The fatal day dawned grey and gloomy, with occasional showers, no exception to the dismal three weeks of rain and raw weather which had preceded it. From an early hour the little town of Sorel was all alive. The roads were crowded and choked with French carts and skeleton horses, and three hours ere the execution the space around the fatal tree was thronged with grey coated *habitans* and poke bonneted women, all bound to the scene of the last act in the tragedy of Provencher's guilty life. Every moment the crowd thickened until, as the bells tolled out and every head was bared, from ten thousand to fifteen thousand must have been present.

The prisoner awoke early, and dressed and shaved carefully. He at first betrayed considerable agitation, but as the day advanced became calm and self-possessed. His spiritual adviser was with him from an early hour. He bade farewell to all the officers of the prison, and then continued some moments in conversation with the director.

THE LAST SCENE.

At thirteen minutes past eleven the cortege moved out and directed their way in solemn silence to the scaffold. The prisoner walked very steadily, with a cheerful countenance, but with his eyes cast down. On mounting the scaffold the rope was immediately adjusted by the executioner, a tall Canadian, with brawny arms half bared, and a blackened face. The prisoner desired it to be left loosely about his neck while he received the last rites of religion. During the ceremony his face was very pale, but his lips set firmly without a quiver. He declined to acknowledge his guilt to the very last. He then told the hangman to tighten the rope, the cape was drawn down over his eyes and the drop fell instantaneously. The body fell the length of the rope, one or two convulsive tremors agitated the knees and lower portion of the legs, and then the body swung suspended and motionless, a lifeless corpse. In a few seconds more than three minutes life was extinct.

A piercing shriek was heard a second be ore the drop fell. It proceeed from Sophia Boisclair (Mrs. Jutras), who, from the window of her cell, had watched the procession move to the foot of the gallows. But her agitated mind failed at the supreme moment, and with a loud shriek she fainted. Her hands clung so closely to the bars of her window that force was necessary to unrivet their grasp before she could be removed by the attendants.

The vast crowd now began to disperse quietly and in perfect order. The corpse still swung and turned in the raw air. In a few moments more it was cut down and coffined, and one of the guiltiest wretches that has ever disgraced humanity in Canada has gone to his last account, and was enspeultered in unhallowed ground.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

HENRY B. JENKINS—HISTORY OF THE PHŒNIX BANK DEFALCATION—AN OLD MAN'S CRIME, FOLLY, AND PUNISHMENT.

At half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, in one of the ward rooms of St. Luke's Hospital, the curtain fell on the last scene of one of the most remarkable dramas of crime which has been recorded in many years. At that hour Henry B. Jenkins, the defaulting teller of the Phœnix Bank, died, in the fifty-first year of his age and the second of his incarceration, broken down by the remorse and fearful mental suffering consequent upon the crime with which he stood charged.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—On the afternoon of August 10, 1865, Henry B. Jenkins was arrested on the complaint of John Parker, cashier of the Phœnix Bank, on a charge of embezzlement, and on the same day was locked up to await an examination. The amount of his defalcations, after several days spent in inspecting his books, was ascertained to be about $300,000, and his mournful fate stands out in bold and terrible relief as a fearful example of the consequences of yielding to the temptation of dishonesty. The unfortunate man died in almost absolute want, save only such ministrations as his relatives and friends were wont to bestow upon him in his hours of affliction. The money which he so recklessly or thoughtlessly converted to unlawful uses vanished like a mist in less time than it had occupied him in appropriating it. For some time previous to his detection and arrest he appears to have fallen into the hands of others, whose designs seemed to be to extort the ill-gotton gains from the tempted and fallen man. The first of these proved to be James H. Earle, a person who had formerly occupied the position of book-keeper in the bank, and who had been removed about six months previously. This person had, it appears, aided Jenkins in the abstraction of the funds and the false balancing of the books, and his share of the ill-gotten proceeds amounted to about $100,000. On the evening of the same day upon which Jenkins was arrested, Earle also was taken into custody, and locked up in a cell of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House. For a time during the evening he conversed pleasantly, but subsequently became apparently depressed, and laid down to sleep shortly after 11 o'clock. That sleep was but the precursor of the last long slumber in which the unhappy man was destined soon to be enwrapped. At 8 o'clock on the following morning an officer entered the cell. Earle was prostrated on the floor, his corpse cold and stiff. An open penknife, a pool of blood, and a ghastly wound in his throat told the fearful story. The defaulter's accomplice had committed suicide. In his pocket was found a brief note of farewell to some relatives, a prayer for the future of his little surviving child, and a request that he might be buried beside his wife, "dear Dorie."

The other persons most prominently connected with Jenkins in his crime were Genevieve Lyons, alias Vieve Brower, a waiter girl in a Broadway concert saloon; her paramour, Charles Davis, alias Sam Brower, and a member of the *demi-monde* named Rosa Frazer. To the former he had evinced considerable attachment, making her frequent presents of considerable sums of money, and ultimately furnishing elegant apartments for her use in Bleecker street. The girl Vieve gave small sums of money to her paramour Davis, and he also occasionally requested loans of various amounts from Jenkins, which were always tendered. "No threats," said Jenkins, "were necessary to a man in my position." Davis knew enough of the secret to insure acquiescence.

Rosa Frazer engaged the attention of the betrayed and unhappy man for a period, and his visits were frequent to her place of residence. She received from him numerous sums of money, and, among o her valuable articles, a handsome cluster diamond ring valued at $1000. Her acquisitions, however, proved as evanescent, though not so fatal, as did those of the misguided donor.

After his confinement in the Tombs, Jenkins became comparatively calm and resigned, and not at all unwilling to converse with the few visitors who obtained access to his cell. At several interviews with friends he expressed himself in a manner which would indicate that he was less unhappy after his arrest than while at liberty revelling in a career of luxury, elegance, profligacy, and *abandon*. During those hours when he bestowed money squanderingly on all those for whom he conceived an attachment or passing feeling of friendship, he seemed to have had a presentiment of the Damocleau sword which quivered above his head and brought shame and a dismal retribution in its fall.

After several examinations before the Essex Market Police Court, which resulted in unfolding undeniable proofs of his guilt, he was committed for trial. At the September term, 1865, of the Court of General Sessions, he was indicted on a charge of embezzlement and grand larceny, and on the 14th of the same month he pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for the following Monday, but was on that day postponed until the ensuing Friday. On Friday it was again postponed, indefinitely, and a greater tribunal than that of man has now called the criminal to the bar of an unalterable and unimpeachably just retribution.

Thus closed the shadows of death around a brow shaded through maturity of years with that honorable frost which of itself commands respect and veneration; much more so where the integrity and purity of the character has been preserved through the silvering years as chaste and unblemished as the honored grey tresses.

During his several examinations little was ever gleaned concerning the antecedents of the now departed man, but it was asserted that he was a native of Western New York, and was of highly respectable family. He had been, at the time of his detection, in the employ of the Phœnix Bank for twenty years, and had during that period been regarded as irreproachably honest, though had an examination of his books been made some years prior to the ultimate exposure, it is believed that they would have exhibited a deficiency. He was of a naturally quiet and unobtrusive temperament, and this fact of itself would have served to disarm suspicion had it ever arose, as in a majority of instances a defaulter is a fast and dashing man. His balances always appeared on the books scrupulously exact, and his peculiar correctness was attributed to the fact of his unusual slowness, rather than to studied attention for the purpose of concealing his malappropriations. He had a habit of carelessness in almost everything but the keeping of his books, and upon entering the counting-room would usually throw his coat in one place, his hat or gloves in another, and his loose papers were generally in like disorder. The only assets of value he possessed at the time of his arrest were a few thousand dollars' worth of shares in petroleum stock, as he did not keep house, but boarded in a private family in Union place. He leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and four children to mourn a husband and a parent's fatal indiscretion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Governor Brownlow has published a long address to the State, in which he reviews the action of the Democrats in the Legislature, in opposing colored suffrage, answers the charges that he was formerly a defender of slavery, and presents the situation as follows:—

"There are but two parties in this country, and in the nature of things there can be but two parties now—one the party for the Union, the Republican party, or, if you please, the radical party, standing up to and endorsing the American Congress. The other is the representative of the Rebel party, sometimes calling itself the conservative party, sometimes the National Union party, and again the Constitutional Democratic party. This ring-streaked and striped Rebel past led us into treason and Rebellion, and it is time to leave it in its wickedness. We have but two alternatives. We must go with the Rebel party, with all their infamy and the blackness of their record, or with the only party competent to crush it, and that is the Republican party. We have again before us the issues of 1861, and the Republican party alone has the power to save us. Whether successful or otherwise at the polls, I stand upon this platform of principle.

"I am charged with inconsistency, in that I am, as an Old Line Whig, advocating the principles of the Republican party. A Republican Congress has inaugurated Henry Clay's American system—a system that I have advocated for the last thirty years. A protective tariff, the construction of the great Pacific Railroad, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the establishment of a national currency, etc., fill Mr. Clay's bill fully, and give the country what I have all the time contended for. With what show of consistency can Union men of any stripe now come out and act with the Rebel-Democratic party? The Democracy of the South inaugurated the Rebellion, and the Democracy of the North aided, abetted, encouraged, and sustained the Rebellion. The Democratic leaders resolved in their Chicago Convention, in 1864, that the war for the Union was a failure, and Mr. Etheridge joined them in the support of their ticket—encouraging and supporting desertions from the Union army.

"The Southern Democratic Rebellion cost this country 600,000 lives and $6,000,000,000, and carried mourning and desolation into every household, North and South. The Democratic leaders instigated riots at the North; they conspired to release the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to surrender Northern cities to their tender mercies. And this same party nerved the arm of Booth to assassinate the patriot Lincoln!

"In perfect keeping with the rebellious spirit of the Rebel Democracy, North and South, has been the action of the late treasonable conclave at Nashville. They have nominated for Governor Emerson Etheridge, who advised the people of Tennessee, on the stump, as late as 1865, to overthrow the State Government by force—to shoot down the tax collectors and negroes—asserted that the negroes were as much slaves as they ever were—and for this treason he was arrested and imprisoned by Major-General Thomas. This man represents the spirit and principles of the Convention that nominated him, and all this class of traitors will rally to his support. The nomination of Mr. Etheridge was not made in the expectation of electing him, but to produce mischief. Prominent members of the Convention admitted, the evening after the nomination was made, that they did not expect to elect him. This nomination of a man who has been hatching and plotting treason and sedition against the State Government since its organization; a man who proclaims that the State Constitution has not been amended; that the colored people are yet slaves; that violence is overthrowing the State Government is justifiable; that disobedience to the laws and breaking up of the courts are also justifiable—all this discloses a state of the Rebel mind that many good men did not think existed; and in the estimation of the publicjustifies the enactment of the 'Militia Law,' and other extreme radical measures.

"Wherever these violent speeches are made, inflaming the bad passions of bad men, I deem it my duty to station troops, and shall do so let the consequences be what they may. And although the greatest imaginable freedom of the press and of speech should be allowed to men of all parties, and the conduct of public men and their measures should be criticized without reserve, I do not conceive it to be the duty of the State guards to stand quietly by and hear any man excite the mob spirit by denouncing the Federal and State Governments, resistance to the courts, and the setting aside of their decisions by force or mob violence.

"With these opinions briefly set forth, I submit my interests to the loyal voters at the ballot-box, to be disposed of on the first Thursday in August.

So far as I am individually concerned, my success or defeat will amount to nothing, but it is of the first importance to the State, and to the Union men, that the *principles* which my nomination represents should triumph.

"W. G. BROWNLOW,

"May 8, 1867."

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE BANKS AND SUB-TREASURY IN TROUBLE—AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Commissioners from Washington are here to inquire into the affairs of the National Banks and the Sub Treasury, respecting which there is some trouble. Nothing will be lost by the Government, however, and depositors will recover every dollar.

The Supreme Court to-day decided, by a majority of one, that notes for negroes sold before the war are invalid. The decision involves many millions of dollars.

FROM ARIZONA.

Reported Massacre of U. S. Troops.

Mules Captured by the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The Los Angelos *Telegraph* says that a gentleman from Prescott, Arizona, reports the defeat of a company of United States troops by the Indians, and that forty men were killed.

The Apaches are raiding on the Lapose and Prescott roads, and have captured forty-eight mules. They are also reported to have seized a train of seventy mules loaded with goods.

The wife of Governor McCormick died suddenly at Prescott on the 30th of April.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 89¾; Reading, 100¾; Canton, 43; Erie, 63⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 74; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 97⅝; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 13½; Virginia 6s, 65½; Missouri 6s, 93½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105½; new issue, 107⅝; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue 106¼; allothers, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 10⅞. Gold, 136¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce — William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

The Court reassembled at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the twelfth juror was obtained.

The District Attorney opened the case to the jury, stating the fact of the killing of George Eller by the prisoner in the old Quarter Sessions room, on the 30th of February, giving the intention of the Commonwealth to press for murder in the first degree.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination upon the body of George Eller; the ball passed through the heart and lodged in the spinal column; this caused his death.

Mrs. Mary Eller sworn—George Eller was my husband; I saw his body at home after he was killed.

Cross-examined—We were married in August, 1865; my husband did not live in Orchard street from May until December, 1866.

Officer T. Silverthorne sworn—I was in Court when this occurred; I was there as a witness; I was turning round to see the prisoner come in the door; two women came first, and then Eller; just as he turned the dock, coming round the corner, Leis put down his arm and shot; Leis was sitting on the end of the back settee; I did not see him draw the pistol, but I saw him fire it; Eller said, "Oh! Oh!" the prisoner sat down again on the bench; he said he wished he had killed him, for he had insulted his family; I seized him and took the pistol out of his hand; Officer Kreitzer took Eller out; I next saw him at the Coroner's office; he was then dead.

Officer Kreitzer sworn—Eller was living when I took him to the office; I do not think it was three minutes from the time I took him into the Clerk's office until he died.

Cross-examined—I had seen the deceased in the dock a number of times, but I had no recollection of his being there a year before.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., opened for the defense. He said:—It is not often that counsel in a case of this kind—in any case of homicide—feel so much impressed by the importance of the cause as both the counsel do in this case. Indeed, it is very rare that twelve gentlemen are selected that have the power that you have. I beg to call your attention to the fact that your powers in this case—and I say it with all gravity and all solemnness—are second only to that of the Omnipotent; for in your keeping are the issues of life and death; in your keeping are the good names not only of this defendant and his wife, but the good and the fair names of his little ones and all who can be bound by ties of marriage and of blood to him. While these issues are in your keeping, gentlemen, I know that I need only to remind you to give the same serious attention and deliberate and thoughtful action which you should give to all cases presented to you.

Now, gentlemen it was said at the outset of this case by the learned District Attorney in an elaborate opening, that this was a case without parallel. He hadn't known of such a case; he hadn't met with such a case in his reading. There are some things that we will agree with the Commonwealth about, and at the very outset we agree with this position.

Before we get through with the defense, you will agree with me and with him, that no case like this ever occurred upon this continent, and he has not been unfortunate enough to meet any like it in his reading. Let me invite you, gentlemen, to go with me in your mind's eye a little while in the early part of April, 1866, and let me ask you to accompany me to the northern part of the city of Philadelphia, in Orchard street. Let me take you to the humblest of humble homes.

When you enter, it will strike you with its cheerfulness, its neatness, its pleasant and bright surroundings. You will find in it a faithful, devoted wife; you will find four little children, the eldest of them twelve years of age—bright, cheerful, and happy in this home, and known throughout the neighborhood as the very embodiment of virtue.

In the upper part of this house you will find a man at work at his simple calling of bootmaker—known throughout that neighborhood for years, known to his employers, known to his relations, to his companions, to his church and his friends, as the model of all that constituted the humble but honest citizen of the Commonwealth.

An upright, humble, and honorable man, against whose fair fame no man living, to that day nor to this, has ever uttered the slightest breath of suspicion. That man was the presiding deity, we may say, of that household. Thomas Leis was that man. He presided over that household, with his wife and the four children that are now in Court, with the four little ones that gathered around his hearth.

Mr. Cassidy then went on to describe the peaceful and happy home of Leis previous to the seduction of his daughter by Eller, and after he had committed that horrible act, the heart of Leis was on fire, and pervading him was that justice would not be done him, he shot the seducer of his child.

The speaker thought the jury would have no difficulty in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Louisa Leis sworn—On the 28th of December I was 12 years old; in April 1866, I was 13 years and 5 months old; I am the daughter of Thomas Leis; I lived in April, 1866, at No. 850 Orchard street; it is between Lawrence and Fifth street; my father has four children living; I am the oldest; the youngest was, on the 29th of January, two years old; I can read and write; I was going to school every day in 1866; I visit church and Sunday School every Sunday; my father is a boot fitter; my father was kind and pleasant to me and the other children; I never saw him quarrel or say an unkind word to anybody; he worked at home, up stairs, in the third story; my mother is living; he was always kind to her; I knew George Eller; he came to live with us when he married; he lived in the second story; he had two rooms; he and his wife; my father's family occupied the rest of the house; I slept in the back room up stairs; Eller and his wife slept in the second story; there was a bed in the front room where Eller lived.

Q. Did he ever call you into the front room while your mother was out, his wife was out, and what did he do? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q. What effect had it upon your father when you communicated to him what had been done to you? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—There was a change in my father's manner, speech, mind, etc., in April, 1866; he did not attend to his work as before; before that he attended to his work industriously; he did not attend to his work regularly after the affair; some of his employers came there and found his work unfinished; he did not sleep at nights until twelve o'clock; he didn't complain to me; I was asleep myself; he used to say it to my mother, and I heard it then; he looked troubled and melancholy; I saw him cry about it; I heard him say that his family and himself were ruined; he spoke about my being ruined; I did not hear him say that every day, but very, very often; he didn't look as he used to before; he looked troubled; he didn't eat his meals as before; I didn't hear him say anything about killing himself.

Joseph Riebenacker sworn—I live back of No. 645 Franklin street; I am a blacksmith; I lived in Philadelphia ten years; I have known Leis twenty-three years; before April, 1866, he was a very upright, honest man, and attended to his family; he was a peaceable, quiet man, so far as I know; I visited him at his house sometimes; I observed his conduct towards his wife and children; so far as I know, he was a man of amiable and kind disposition; I have never heard anything against his character for peace, quietness, and good order; after April, 1866, there was a great change in him; he wouldn't talk to me like he did before; he spoke of being ruined; he was ashamed of himself; his eyes appeared staring, not like they used to; he seemed to take it hard, and couldn't say anything; only once he insisted that nobody would speak to him about it; he spoke of his child and his family being ruined; he talked a pretty much of that all the time; once he said he didn't know where to go any more; he grew worse about Christmas time; every time I saw him he was worse; I remember the time when Eller was shot; I saw him in the court-room before Eller was shot; I saw him in the court-room before that; a few days before the affair we had a glass of beer together; that was the last time I saw him; he said he wished it was all over; he was getting perfectly wild upon the subject.

Q. Was it your opinion that in January and February he was out of his mind?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—His mind was not right on the subject.

Cross-examined—He wished he was dead; previous to April, 1866, he talked rational upon all subjects, but afterwards he did not; I knew him in the old country, I lived within a quarter of a mile of where he was born.

Franz Willard sworn—I have known Thomas Leis for twelve years; I live at Belgrade and Tioga streets; he has enjoyed a good character for peace and quietness; I never heard anything against his character; I observed a change after April, 1866; he was very much incensed at the outrage committed on his child.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before the court to-day. George Spence was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of two bushels of potatoes. The owner of the potatoes told the prosecuting officer that he had been fully compensated for his loss, and expressed a desire to have the prisoner prosecuted no more. Therefore the bill was submitted without evidence. It was not a question as to whether he had stolen the potatoes or not.

William Grubb was convicted of a charge of the larceny of two pounds of candles, valued at 40 cents.

John G. Crawford was charged with fraudulently making a written instrument and fraudulently uttering the same. The allegation upon the part of the Commonwealth was, that in the early part of April the prisoner wrote to H. P. Sloan, commission merchant, No 31 South Water street, from Charleston, representing himself to be possessed of large quantities of rosin, and requesting Mr. Sloan to take the rosin immediately upon arrival, and make the best sale possible of it.

In these letters he stated that he was in business, and wished to form a connection with Mr. Sloan's Philadelphia house. He stated that he had shipped a cargo of rice for Philadelphia by sea. He himself called upon Mr. Sloan on the 22d of April, and said he was very much surprised that the invoice and bill of lading of the cargo had not been received.

On the 22d I called again and produced the invoice and bills of lading, and asked an advance of $3000 00 upon the goods; he endorsed the bills of lading to Mr. Sloan's order, and received the check. But before he had cashed the check he was arrested.

The captain of the vessel by which these goods were said to have been shipped, testified that he arrived in this port from Charleston in the 3d of May, and that his cargo consisted solely of wet lumber and about a pound of rosin.

There was no evidence to show that these bills of lading were made in the jurisdiction of this Court; therefore, a conviction up

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Candidates, Parties, Sections, and Factions—What is the Prospect?

From the Herald.

What is the prospect for the next Presidency? What parties, questions, and candidates will divide the popular vote—who are in training—what ticket and platform are most likely to prevail, and what section or party will control the balance of power? As matters now stand, it is difficult to tell whether the ten outside Southern States will participate in the contest; but if admitted by Congress in season to participate, their votes, we may assume, will be cast as a unit for the ticket most favorable to the South. The present dividing lines between the Republican and Democratic parties will not hold. They are divided upon dead issues, and they must be reorganized upon the new and living issues of the day. In this reconstruction we may have three or four new parties and candidates, and a regular scrub race, as in 1824, when Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay were the competitors, or we may have a powerful leading ticket and a scattering of the opposition forces, as in 1836, when Martin Van Buren ran as the anointed successor of Jackson, and when the opposition elements were divided between Harrison, Webster, White, and Mangum.

Among the newspaper tickets compiled by the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH are these:—The Tennessee ticket of General George H. Thomas and General John A. Logan; the Indiana ticket of Speaker Colfax and General Ben Butler; the Ohio ticket of Chief Justice Chase and John Minor Botts, of Virginia; the New York *Herald* experimental sectional reconciliation ticket of General Grant and General Lee, which is rallying the South to Grant; the New York experimental Seward ticket of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and the Maine radical ticket of Wendell Phillips and Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia—a steamboat man, like George Law, if we are not mistaken. There have also been some scattering newspaper shots in favor of Hon. Ben Wade, President of the Senate; Charles Sumner, George Peabody, Robert C. Winthrop, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and other military chieftains; and for Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham, and other Democrats of Copperhead antecedents and associations.

General Grant leads the field, and following him in popularity in the order named, of our military heroes, are Thomas, Sheridan, and Logan. General Sherman's splendid career and abilities as a soldier have been neutralized by his mistakes as a politician. He will, therefore, lose nothing from his voyage to the Holy Land. He may, in fact, be considered out of the race, like General McClellan, and may remain abroad as long as he pleases, without troubling himself about the White House. We presume that it will be somewhat difficult to find a truly distinguished subordinate general under Grant in the late war who will consent to run against him, if for no other reason, because it would be labor in vain. Poor Pierce, a second or third-rate volunteer general in Mexico, not only in 1852, ran against his Commander-in-Chief, General Scott, but defeated him as badly as Scott defeated Santa Anna. It was really, however, W. H. Seward and his abolition radicalism of that day on the slavery question that elected Pierce; for then cotton, throned upon slavery, was king. Thanks to poor Pierce, as the champion of slavery, things are bravely altered now; and powerful, indeed, must be the political platform of the soldier or civilian who will enter the field for the Presidential succession with any show of a respectable fight against the popularity of General Grant.

Yet the extreme Republican radical faction, from Stevens, Sumner, and Butler, down to their humblest followers, are as hostile to Grant to-day as is Wendell Phillips. Their schemes of Southern confiscation, and for placing the white race of the South under political subjection to the blacks, are not endorsed by General Grant; and he must, therefore, if possible, be cast aside. The most formidable candidate named for this purpose is Chief Justice Chase, who is strong because he is backed by the national banks and all their affiliations of his financial system. But all this powerful electioneering machinery may be upset by the ultra radical leaders, if they pursue their peculiar game of Southern reconstruction too far. There is reason to apprehend that they will so far succeed in their efforts to array the black race of the South against the white race as to embarrass and delay the work of reconstruction, and so bring about a political reaction in the North which will enable the conservative Republicans, under the lead of such men as Fessenden, Banks, Bingham, Blaine, and others, to unite the Central States, the great West and the South, under the conservative banner of Grant. This will be easy of accomplishment with a ptatform embracing a thorough overhauling and cutting down of our present oppressive national bank, credit, and taxation system, internal and external; for in these things we have the issues which are to control the next Presidential contest and to give shape to the dominant party of the future.

The session of Congress which will be opened next December will determine in its measures of legislation the reconstruction of parties, and, excepting General Grant, the availability of this or that candidate for the succession. President Johnson appears to be dropped as completely as was John Tyler in his experiments of political reconstruction; and of Mr. Seward it need only be said that his political career will end, at the furthest, with the present Administration. From sowing the wind he has reaped the whirlwind, and it has left him among the wrecks and ruins which mark its path. With hundreds of others assisting in its creation, North and South, in being drawn into its vortex, he has been destroyed. The coming harvest, on both sides, will be reaped by those who sought to avert the storm, with those who battled with it and aided in shaping its course to a lasting peace. If we have no session of Congress in July, there will probably be at least a Congressional caucus to define the course of Northern Republican stump speakers in the South. Otherwise assuming that the Supreme Court meantime will not interfere with the work of Congress, it is probable that with the reassembling of the two Houses in December their first business will be to rectify the blunders of Republican volunteer missionaries among the Southern blacks, and the blunders of our five Southern military district commanders. Failing in this, we may look for a rupture in Congress which will of itself work the reorganization of parties for the succession. In any event, we shall most likely have to wait till December for a decisive troubling of the waters.

The Prisoner of State.

From the Tribune.

Sometimes biography is history. Either by his own force, or by eminence of office, one man sometimes stands as the representative of a nation or an epoch, and includes its story in his own. Such a relation Jefferson Davis bears to the Rebellion; he was its apostle, its defender, and its chosen leader; he was the President of the Confederacy so long as the Confederacy existed; long before its birth, when to others it was but a dream, he saw it as a reality in the future, growing larger and more menacing, and knew it as the instrument of his ambition and the destiny of his people. After its death he clung to the delusion that it lived. Lee surrendered, Johnston surrendered, but he did not. As he had brought the battle on, he fought it out to the end, and even maintained the mockery of resistance. To this day he remains "President Davis" to the people of the South. It is true that the Rebellion was far greater than he, as the North in subduing the Rebellion was greater than any of our leaders; yet the changes which in six years made Jefferson Davis a dictator, a fugitive, and a prisoner, are those by which the historian will measure the swiftest and mightiest revolution of modern times.

Six years ago, January 21, 1861, Jefferson Davis left the United States Senate; owing, as he claimed, allegiance to Mississippi, his State, which had seceded; in less than a month thereafter he was elected President of the Southern Confederacy, and, May 29, arrived in Richmond, selected as the capital of the new republic. There he ruled for four long years, encouraging the people of the South, denouncing the Union armies as cruel and mercenary invaders; there at times he wielded almost absolute power; there he prophesied the failure of our arms, explained away their victories, and exaggerated their defeats; there he remained while Grant fought his way through the Wilderness, while Sherman swept round from Atlanta to Savannah, and even when the Union troops were encamped around the walls, and threatened to cut off all escape. It was not till April 2, 1865, that he fled from Richmond to Danville, whence, three days afterward, when the capital had fallen, he issued a proclamation of his determination never to submit to the abandonment of one State of the Confederacy. Swift comment on this boast came when, on April 9, Lee surrendered his whole army. Davis fled to Goldsborough, N. C., where he remained to hear in swift succession that Montgomery was taken, that Mobile had surrendered, that Lincoln was killed. He delayed his flight till it was known that the truce Gen. Sherman had formed with Johnston was disapproved by the Government, when he retreated into Georgia, followed by President Johnson's celebrated proclamation of May 2, in which a reward of $100,000 was offered for Jefferson Davis as one of the assassins of Abraham Lincoln. He was captured May 10, and on May 19, 1865, was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe.

Now, into Richmond, which six years ago he entered in triumph, which two years ago he left a fugitive, Jefferson Davis returns as a prisoner. Then half a million of men could scarcely break his power; now a company of soldiers may guard him. In his former capital there is no uniform but the uniform of his old foes; no flag but the flag he sought to trample. Then he was the judge and ruler of hundreds of thousands of men; now, solitary and powerless, he stands at the bar of a civil court, accused of the highest crime known to American law; and, by a revolution of which his wildest dreams of disaster could have had no intimation, he is to be tried for his life by men for whose perpetual enslavement he used all the forces and the terrors of war. Five negroes sit upon the Grand Jury in Judge Underwood's Court, and before them the President of the Confederacy is to repeat the words, "I will be tried before God, and by my peers."

If this is not punishment enough, it is humiliating enough. Upon the greatness of the evil Jefferson Davis did we need not dwell—of *that* there will be many to speak; but of our own wrongdoing now is the time to be silent. For two years Jefferson Davis has been hidden in the casemates of Fortress Monroe, and for part of that time in irons and utter solitude; for two years he has rested under an accusation of plotting assassination—a charge urged by the President himself, and not withdrawn, even when thorough search had found no facts to sustain it; for two years he has been denied that which just laws grant to every prisoner—a trial. Does this imprisonment atone for the crimes whereof he is accused? No; and because no informal punishment can by any possibility satisfy the demands of justice, those who defend the long imprisonment of Mr. Davis without trial, on the ground that he deserved it, insult the dignity of the nation. The greater the crime, the more swift should be the retribution.

The Freedmen and their Friends.

From the Times.

We alluded the other day to the mischievous effect which has been produced upon the colored population of New Orleans by the efforts of those who claim to be their peculiar friends. We showed, on the authority of local journals, that the doctrine of right is pushed by the negroes far beyond the limit fixed by their white counsellors and advocates, and that one of its earliest and least expected manifestations is a demand for prime consideration in the distribution of offices, to the exclusion of the majority of white candidates. The circumstance was presented as a suggestive illustration of the danger consequent upon every attempt to separate the races, and to build upon the distinction a fabric of privilege for the blacks and disfranchisement for the great body of the whites. For the untutored negroes, flushed with the possession of a power they know not how to exercise, will be likely to use it in a manner at once extravagant and unjust, and thus produce difficulties more disastrous in their character than any that have yet occurred.

The letter we recently published from a correspondent who has just returned to Richmond, shows that the tendency which has been traced in Louisiana may also be discerned in Virginia. A marked change has taken place, our correspondent writes, in the disposition and conduct of the Richmond negroes. They are no longer orderly, civil, industrious. They have ceased to be content with their emancipation, or anxious to prove themselves worthy of it. On the contrary, they are growing insolent, unruly, domineering; are seeking dominance instead of equality. In other words, they are setting themselves up as a privileged class—a class privileged over all else in streets, in courts, in churches, in markets—wherever men and women congregate. It is alleged that a few months have sufficed to bring about this change, which, if continued, must naturally re-establish color as a dividing line, with the negroes mistaking license for liberty, and the prevention of anarchy dependent upon the strong arm of military authority. The prospect is not pleasant; it is not the one we have hoped to contemplate. But the facts reported in our Richmond letter are positive as indications upon the point.

Nor are we at liberty to consider the question of responsibility for the altered state of things an open question. It is not the effect of the mere possession of freedom. It is, distinctly and unequivocally, the consequence of the teaching of ultra radical emissaries, who, under the pretense of instructing the negro as to his rights, are filling him with an over estimate of his importance, and wild ideas of enrichment and supremacy. Left to himself, perhaps, Sambo might be lazy until experience taught him the necessity of industry as the alternative of starvation. But his disposition, without prompting and guidance, is not prone to assert mastery over white men, or the right to live out of white men's accumulated property. For these manifestations, as now occurring in Virginia, we must seek an explanation in the appeals of demagogues and incendiaries; who preach the disfranchisement of the whites as a punishment for rebellion, and the distribution of their lands as a recompense for the suffering loyalty of the blacks. We do not apply the remark indiscriminately to Northern politicians addressing Southern colored audiences. We know that Senator Wilson, for example, demands neither wholesale disfranchisement nor "a mild measure of confiscation." That gentleman is not the type of the class of whom we speak. Hunnicutt, of Virginia, is much nearer the mark. He and such as he are unceasing in their endeavors to organize the blacks as a party that shall hereafter control Southern affairs, and with this view they teach the superiority of the negroes as a race, with all their ignorance and semi-savage vices, over the whites among whom they dwell. The first fruits of these endeavors may be seen in the claim of the New Orleans negroes to the offices, and in the turbulent insolence of their brethren in Virginia.

We apprehend, indeed, that the circumstances which seem to us pregnant with evil, are not only the direct results of ultra-radical teaching, but are in entire harmony with the purposes of the extremists in this latitude. Wendell Phillips is no longer content with negro equality. So far as the South is concerned, he favors the doctrine of negro superiority, which doctrine the negroes are trying to reduce to practice in some of the Southern cities. And of course his amended doctrine of confiscation will equally commend itself to negro instincts. The original object of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, was by confiscation to realize the means of paying bounties and pensions, and so reducing the cost of the war. But the demand of the Anti-Slavery Society now goes much further. Ignoring the fact that the vast area of Government land at the South is available under the Homestead law to black and white alike, the society, under Mr. Phillips' manipulation, calls for such a measure of confiscation of the improved lands of the planters as shall give to every freedman forty acres! Emancipation from bondage is not enough now. Absolute equality before the law falls short of what is required. There must be "dominance instead of equality," and ready-made farms of forty acres besides! That is the latest version of the platform on which the noisy friends of the freedmen profess to stand, and the knowledge of it will assuredly not tend to make the negroes more orderly in their demeanor or more moderate in their requirements.

There can be no hope of peace for the country until the negro be banished, as a distinct and separate element, from its politics. The true friends of the slave, as in Mr. Garrison's case, held that with the destruction of slavery all pretexts for agitation in regard to it terminated. All that the opponents of the system contemplated has been realized; and if we are hereafter to be troubled with the negro question as an element in party contests, it is with a view to the advantage of agitators, regardless of the effect upon the negroes themselves or upon society. The South may do much towards averting the peril with which it is threatened, by a prompt use of the opportunities afforded by the Reconstruction act; and with the Union restored, the various organizations for sowing the seed of mischief among the negroes will soon be rendered comparatively harmless. In any other aspect, the Southern question would be appalling.

Disraeli's Compromise and British Reform.

From the Tribune.

The cable has brought us news of another victory achieved by Lord Derby's Government on the Reform bill now under discussion in the House of Commons. The tenor of the despatches received through the same source a few days ago led us to the conclusion that the Liberals, driven by the pressure from without to close up their ranks and to take a decided position relative to this important measure, were about to have everything their own way, and that, with their divisions healed, they would, in their united strength, compel the Government so to modify the measure as to make it acceptable, as a large instalment of justice, to the great bulk of the people. All this, however, has been suddenly changed. Mr. Disraeli, it appears, pretending to accept the amendments of the true friends of Reform, and having thus gained time to sow the seeds of dissension again in the ranks of the Liberal party, has proposed a compromise, accompanied with the alternative of a dissolution. Of the latter, the members of the "New Cave," whose recusancy at a critical moment caused the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's amendment a short time ago, stand in mortal dread; and so the threat has had its intended effect, is causing them again to desert the party banners, and to help the enemy to victory. But the triumph, in this instance, will not prove to be so great and so decisive as some people may imagine. The insincerity and double-dealing of the Government with regard to this Reform question are evidently having the effect of rousing the leaders of the opposition and the true friends of Reform, throughout the kingdom, to still more earnest and energetic action. The cable despatches which we published on Saturday inform us that the debate of last week, which ended in the Tory victory, was an exceedingly animated one, and that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright exposed the real character of the Government measure in a pitiless analysis of its shortcomings, incongruities, and vices, and reprobated it in the strongest language they could command. The popular demonstrations, in the shape of mass meetings, in different parts of England, and which are, if possible, more imposing and enthusiastic than ever, show what the masses think of the Government and the bill. In the former they have no faith, because they believe it destitute of any real sympathy with the cause of popular freedom and progress.

The people instinctively feel that a party habitually pledged to reactionary principles, traditionally opposed to the increase of democratic power, traditionally jealous to a degree of the classes below their own order, cannot possibly be sincere in their professions of a desire to secure the extension of popular privileges. And in the character of the bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli, the people find ample justification of their distrust of the Tories. The bill "holds the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope." With an ostentation of liberality in its concessions, it has been, nevertheless, so framed that, by an artfully arranged system of checks and counterpoises, its liberal provisions, should it become a law, will be in a large measure neutralized by its conservative reservations. The leaders of the Reform party in Parliament have tried to amend it, but they have failed in their efforts; and it now seems certain that the measure, with all its odious features, will pass the Commons, and find its way into the House of Lords. What reception it will meet with in that intensely Tory body remains to be seen.

Our despatches by cable fail to tell us what Mr. Disraeli's compromise is; but, from the way in which his proposal was opposed by Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, we infer that it is of a nature decidedly inimical to the popular cause. It is, we suppose, like all compromises proposed under similar circumstances—principle sacrificed to expediency, right postponed to interest, justice practically ignored in favor of power. But, like all such miserable expedients, it will, assuredly, bring its retribution in due time. Some one has said that "politics is the science of compromises;" but there are periods and occasions when nothing in political action can be more dangerous than compromise. It may succeed very well in ordinary times and ordinary circumstances, when society is comparatively quiescent, and when political agitation is a mere ruffling of the surface of the waters; but it will never answer in revolutionary periods, when men's passions are stirred to their very depths, and political excitement assumes the character of the storm.

And it will not answer, in the case now under consideration, because the spirit of revolution is abroad in England. The people are resolved on having their rights. They say so; and we believe they will carry out their determination. Disraeli, as the accepted oracle of the British aristocracy, may deprecate as much as he pleases the advance of democracy in England; that will not prevent it from advancing. It is steadily marching on, and that which the American Congress, acting on the inspiration of liberty, and in accordance with the will of a great and free nation, has just given the lately emancipated slaves of the South, the working classes of England will wrest from an unwilling oligarchy. Their battle cry is "manhood suffrage and the ballot;" and that it will ultimately come to this we have no doubt. The compromise over which the Tories are so jubilant, so far from settling the question of Reform, will only have the effect of intensifying the agitation now going on, of which John Bright is the master-spirit, and the Reform League the organized power.

America in Germany.

From the World.

The death of Mr. Wright, for the second time American Envoy at Berlin, leaves us without a diplomatic representative in Germany, and this, too, at a moment when it is decidedly more important than it can be said commonly to be, that the Government should have in that country accredited agents, able not only to watch over our great and increasing interests there, but also to keep the powers at Washington enlightened as to the progress of the vast change which is working itself out in the political constitution of the German people.

In 1848, when that German unity which is now fast becoming an "accomplished fact" assumed a shadowy and evanescent outline, we made haste to reinforce our diplomatic corps by a special minister, thus giving ourselves at one and the same time no less than three envoys of the first class in Germany—one at the capital of Prussia, one at the capital of Austria, and a third accredited to the Reichsverfasser, the Archduke John, at Frankfort. The Grrman immigration to America was at that time less than one-half as great as it has since become, and our commercial intercourse with the countries which were comprised within the space of these three German missions was considerably less important than our trade with the single monarchy of Spain. But all this has been profoundly changed. In the ten years from 1841 to 1850, there arrived in the United States 422,477 immigrants from Germany against 848,366 from Great Britain and Ireland. In the ten years from 1851 to 1860, on the contrary, there arrived in the United States 907,780 immigrants from Germany, against 297,598 from Great Britain and Ireland. So, at least, says the preliminary report on the eighth census, which, though it can hardly, we regret to say, be regarded as entirely accurate or solidly authentic, may at least be accepted as approximately correct. The increase of our trade, meanwhile, with Germany has fully kept pace with the swelling of the tide of the great westward exodus of the German people. In the year 1861-62, for example, our exportations of American produce to the States of the German Zollverein amounted to $12,672,646, against an exportation of but $11,000,000 to Spain and her colonies. These figures, however, striking as they are, afford but a very inadequate notion of the enormous extent of our present relations—social, financial, and commercial—with the forty millions of Germans between the Alps and the Baltic. It can hardly be extravagant to assert that these relations have more than doubled during the last six years. Though Austria has lost, to all appearance forever, her pretensions to be regarded as the first of German powers, still, even with the German dominions which are yet subject to the House of Hapsburg, we have a direct and varied intercourse at least as important as our trade with Holland or with Portugal; while, both as a matter of political interest and by reason of the rank which our national securities now hold in the continental markets, it is quite as important that we should be properly represented at Vienna as at Florence or at Constantinople. That we should be property represented at Berlin is much more important; as important fully as it is that we should be so represented at Paris or St. Petersburg. But the radicals of the United States Senate have made this in both cases difficult, if not impossible, to be done.

The legation at Vienna was vacated by Mr. Motley, as those who call themselves oddly enough his "friends" now seek to make the country believe, in a fit of passion and of wounded self-esteem. The proposition that a Minister of the United States could have made a sham resignation his opportunity for denouncing the policy of the Chief Magistrate under whom he held office, is of such a nature that, if it were to be taken for true, it would satisfactorily show that Mr. Motley is by no means the sort of person who ought to represent the United States abroad. It may be treated, however, we presume, as an injudicious invention of politicians, eager only, if possible, to prevent the President from filling any public office whatever. Be this as it may, we have now no Minister at Vienna, nor are we likely to have, since few persons who are fit to fill the place will readily incur the trouble and mortification of going to Europe in June with a commission which is pretty sure to be annulled in December. And now that death has removed Mr. Wright, who was filling with credit a post to which he had been formerly appointed by President Buchanan, we are very likely to be left unrepresented at Berlin also; and this at a most interesting and important moment in the history of Europe, of Germany, and of Prussia. The recent extension of the Prussian authority over those parts of Germany with which our intercourse has been and is the largest and most constant, cannot fail to be followed—it has already, indeed, been followed—by consequences of importance to American interests in those regions. New fiscal and commercial regulations will be almost hourly taking effect in one or another point now for the first time subjected to the direct authority of the Prussian crown, or really brought into dependence upon that crown through its incorporation with the North German Confederation. The application to the whole of Western and Northern Germany of the stringent and onerous Prussian military system, will be continually raising new, various, and vexatious questions of personal rights in connection with our American doctrine and practice of naturalization—questions which will demand the utmost delicacy and firmness combined in the treatment of them, since, while we have no earthly interest in quarrelling with the Germany of King William and Count Bismark, it is clear that the Germany of King William and Count Bismark is pursuing a line of policy which makes it imperative upon the Prussian rulers to make the very utmost of all the military resources within their reach.

The agreement of the Great Powers upon the neutralization of Luxembourg, while it is an immediate gain to the cause of peace, will hardly make smoother the task of reorganizing Germany to a minister who, after leading the German people to believe that he would never abandon an inch of German territory, is now forced to withdraw the Prussian troops from a position which the Germans rightly or wrongly hold to be essential to German greatness on the Rhine, and to respect in the case of Luxembourg the principle of local independence upon which in so many other instances he had successfully set his foot.

If, at such a time, and in the presence of events of so much actual and prospective interest, America is to be left without a competent representation in Central Europe, it must be remembered that we owe this to the party of "great moral ideas," which regards all the ordinary human subjects of policy, and all the gravest matters of the public weal, as less than nothing in comparison with the high and holy duty of reserving "to the saints" the earth, and all the offices thereof.

A Philozoic Society.

From the N. Y. Methodist.

We see from the newspapers that the citizens of Philadelphia are about to follow the example of New York, and of some other portions of the civilized world, in forming a society to prevent cruelty to brutes. In using the word brute, we intend no disparagement of the lower animals. We ourselves are animals, and to talk of cruelty to animals, using no qualifying word, is to create a pause, if not to awaken disgust, in the mind of the critical reader. The charge implied in the intent of such a society is the harsh treatment of several sorts of animals by another animal of a somewhat higher organization. The word of Scripture is:—"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and placed him over the works of thy hands." Man is, therefore, the governor, and, in a certain sense, the owner of brute creatures, and yet his authority is subject to law.

As power, unwatched and unrestrained, converts the weaker man into a slave, and stronger men into tyrants over all under their control, so is it here, and even more surely. The brute in the master fears no punishment for the maltreatment of horse, or ox, or dog. His anger finds an easy outlet, and patient silence, or trembling, scampering terror, is the only reproach. And this seems, in most cases, to be of but little force. The horse under the saddle stumbles, and down comes the keen lash; this makes him start and curvet, and the stripes are repeated in quick succession, while the curb is drawn almost to the breaking of the under-jaw. The butcher, in bringing his calves to the slaughter-house, allows their heads to hang over the sharp edge of the cart's tail-board, thinking it is nothing, as a still worse fate awaits them, or, perhaps, not thinking at all. And yet the rider and butcher may occupy comfortable seats in church the next Sunday, and never think of charging themselves with cruelty.

This shows that there is much wrong in our theory as well as in our practice. We have not been taught that brutes have any rights, or even that gentleness towards them is anything more than a poetic or romantic virtue. We thought, when we reasoned at all, that a butcher, or a poulterer, or a fisherman, might as well be warned against the cruelty of their callings, as that a man should be taken to task for venting his rage upon a brute. That this view of responsibility prevails in regard to the brute creation, may be seen in the laws of at least some of our States. Is there anything in the law among us to make a cock-fight, or a dog-fight, or a bull-bait a felony? Can a man be held accountable before the civil magistrate for starving his horse or cow? Certainly not. Our law-makers had no idea of a refinement which should express itself favorably to brute comfort, or, if they had, they regarded such refinement as below the dignity of law, and left the brute to the tender mercies of his more cunning and more powerful fellow-creature. The truth is, that the logic of these societies for the protection of the lower animals is easily capable of being pushed to a very inconvenient extent, and the legislators have, perhaps, been a little cautious on this account.

If it is wrong, for example, to beat a horse under the influence of anger, is it not equally wrong to strain him to the utmost verge of his strength in a race? and when the contest is "neck and neck," is it not especially wrong to ply spur and whip with all the strength of hand and wheel? And should not the ordinary horse-race, with its beating and straining, be an indictable offense? If it is wrong and cruel—so much so as to call for the interference of the *philozoic* society—to allow calves' heads to hang out over the cart tail-board, is it not equally wrong to make sport of the pangs of insectivorous birds? Hunting and butchering are, of course, both lawful callings, considered as callings; but to hunt and to kill for mere sport the creatures that add a charm to human life, is altogether another thing. We feel a stronger repugnance to the sporting bird-shooter than to the angry horseman. The *philozoic* society must look into the amusements which have to do with the pangs of the brute creation.

But, dear reader, let it not be understood that we would have these humane societies cease their work, until they can do all that their principles call for. Let them save domestic animals first, and then the wild; let them protect the horse and the sheep and the ox, and proceed to others as they have opportunity. But, meantime, let us abandon false, or at least inconsistent, reasoning. We may, for instance, give to domestic animals the first benefit of our pity—they are our familiars, our companions, almost our friends; but when we talk in this connection of the effect of bad treatment on the healthfulness of veal or beef, we are caring for ourselves; the mercy we seek for the brute has, after all, respect only to our own stomachs. One of the Philadelphia speakers, for instance, in the midst of a warm address, brought in the lobster, and dilating upon the cruelty of plugging its claws, wound up by saying that the lobster, in a perfectly healthy state, was a great delicacy, but that this plugging his claws might injure his health, and make him unsafe for the human stomach. This reminds us of the well-known wish of Sidney Smith for his friend who was going out as a missionary to New Zealand—he hoped the preacher would agree with the man who might eat him. This speaker had a similar kind feeling towards the lobster. Let us be careful of our logic and consistency in this delicate work: it is easy to give wit a handle against the best of causes. It must be right to diminish the miseries of life as much as possible, even among inferior creatures, and it is especially so as cruelty blunts our better feelings. Let cruel sports be condemned as well as cruel anger. Let us not only be kind to the domestic animals that render us service, but let humanity prove its nobleness by gentleness to everything that feels.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. 5 14§p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

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No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. 5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received, an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. 5 26§

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

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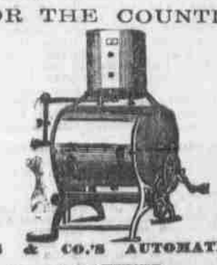
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE
NO. 108 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 28stuthsm

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Almshouse.

The total number of inmates in the Almshouse is 2865, showing a decrease of 149 for the same time last year. The number admitted within the last two weeks is 206.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $17·70, and the Out-door Agent having collected for support cases, $630·25; and the emigrant tax, $383.

The report of the Board of Visitors shows that out-door relief had been granted during the month of April to 5371 persons, at an expense of $1534·11. Of these there were:—Americans, 769; foreigners, 896; and children, 1772.

The Storekeeper reported having received 27 lumps of butter (short weight) from the clerks of the markets.

Mr. Server offered a resolution that the Committee on Farm and Garden be authorized to have the house on the wharf removed from its present location to some more secure and safe place, or to have the same entirely vacated, otherwise there may occur from the frequent inundations a sad calamity—the drowning of a whole family. Agreed to.

The Steward's requisition was then read, and granted.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Medical Board was proceeded with, and resulted in favor of Dr. William Pepper. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.—All licenses for the legal transaction of their business expired on the 1st instant, yet many of the distillers continue to manufacture the ardent, thus holding their establishments liable to seizure. Distillers are now also required to apply for a new patented meter, furnished by Government at the expense of the distiller, which registers all the spirits that pass through the still, and it is said to be a complete check on the distiller against fraud. The penalty for being without a license is $500 and imprisonment for not less than two years.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Sarah Young was charged with the larceny of a skirt. A young lady went to her house in Union street, for the purpose of renting a room; while there, it is alleged, Sarah stripped her of her clothing and hid it away. It was found in a closet in her room. It was alleged that she also took a pocket-book with some money and tickets in it. The tickets were delivered up, but all knowledge of the pocket-book was denied. She was held in $1000 bail to answer.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE OWNERS OF CANINES—A NEW ORDINANCE TO BE ENFORCED.—The law prohibiting dogs from running in the streets without muzzles went into effect on the 9th instant, but the enforcement of its provisions was not commenced until yesterday. Mr. Palmer, the member of Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward, has prepared a supplementary ordinance, which prohibits dogs from running at large at any time during the year without muzzles, and also extending the provisions of the law to those portions of the city now exempt.

THE FEE BILL for the April term of the Quarter Sessions, just returned to the Controller, shows that the following amounts were paid by the city:—District Attorney's fees, $1736; Clerks, $676·10; Sheriff, $585·75. The Grand Jury during the term acted upon 427 bills, a large number of which were ignored. Of those returned as true, only 82 of the persons charged were declared to be guilty.

DAMAGED BY THE FRESHET.—The Highway Department was notified yesterday that the recent high tides in the Delaware had washed away the wharf logs and footway on the Cohocksink creek, near Haydock street, for a distance of eighty feet, and that immediate attention to it was necessary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RENTREE OF MRS. LANDER.—Our readers will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Lander has been prevailed upon to give a series of representations of the new play of *Elizabeth* at the Academy of Music, commencing next week. We feel sure that the enterprise will prove a great success, and will add new laurels to the already magnificent crown of our "Queen of Tragedy."

PROFESSOR TRIPP delivers the second of his celebrated Lectures on "France since 1848," in University Hall, Ninth, above Chesnut, this evening, at 8 o'clock. This second lecture gives a vivid portrayal of the thrilling scenes in the French capital during the stormy days of February and June, which marked one of the greatest political convulsions of modern times. The first lecture was a fine success, the audience being moderately large, very select, and highly appreciative.

A DANTE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—Professor Ferrazzi has lately published the third volume of his "Encyclopædia Dantesca," a valuable work, which will be completed in four volumes. The matter embraced in it involves, as the title implies, every species of knowledge relating to Dante and his times, biographic, historic, critical, and philologic, in the shape of indices, extracts, commentaries, disquisitions, essays, etc. The bibliographic section includes copious lists and notices of foreign translations of Dante, and works concerning him and his writings, as well as the various Italian editions and works of the same character. Professor Ferrazzi shows himself, says one of his critics, to be a genuine Dantesque scholar and enthusiast, and has devoted to his task a deal of single-minded industry, which will fitly be met by the honorable status to be assigned to his book in the literature of Dante. In addition to its specialty, his book contains interesting notices of Petrarch, Ariosto, and Tasso.

A NEAT SARCASM.—Emile de Girardin closes a recent editorial article very neatly. He had explained his plan for avoiding war, and at the same time saving the honor and sensibilities of both Frenchmen and Prussians. "But this plan," says he in substance, "has not been legitimately born in the cabinet of a minister, but illegitimately in the office of an editor. What credit should be given to his rash predictions, which have no merit except that of being verified by events? What thanks should he have for his warnings? What recompense does he ask? A hearing. He cries to you:—'Strike, but hear.' The blockhead! Don't hear, and strike."

—"ALWAYS AIM AT WHAT BECOMES YOU."—Most ridiculous advice. Just imagine a man setting up his best coat for a target or blazing away at his new spring beaver.

—The man in jail who looked out of the window of his cell and exclaimed, "This is a *grate* country!" is now generally admitted to have spoken *within bounds*.

—"You would be pretty indeed," said a gentleman, patronizingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be very small, sir, but such people as you don't *fill them!*"

—A Davenport (Iowa) woman, who wasn't married when she expected to be, sued the faithless for $11·25, expenses for lights, refreshments, etc.

—A young man in Ashland, Ohio, recently jilted by a coquette, who married another, recovered $230 for presents made to her during courtship, and six cents for injured affections.

—A young lady of Montgomery, who was recently caught smoking a cigar, gave it as her reason for the act, "that it made it smell as though there was a man around."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·44 | MOON RISES....2·51
SUN SETS....7·09 | HIGH WATER....11·05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	May 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	May 1
Hibernia	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 2
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Union	New York	Bremen	May 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	May 18
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	May 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazils	May 22
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	May —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Ella Adelia, Alexander, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Brig Castilian, Hardenbook, Matanzas, J. B. Heyl & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig E. Bernard, Burgess, Boston, Workman & Co.
Schr W. G. McKnight, Hanser, New Haven, Scott & Sons.
Schr James Jones, Fargett, Providence, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 83, McClellan, N. Haven, do.
Schr Margaret Reinhart, Jones, Boston, do.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, Cheshire, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portland, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Salem, do.
Schr Eri Sprague, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Seven Stars, Phillips, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, Suffolk, Captain.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Torrence, Filbrick, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Resilies, Sheldon, 19 days from Barbados, with molasses to Grant & Son.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Fifield, 5 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Sailed in company with barques Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., for Philadelphia; M. Williamson, Thompson, for New York; and brig Ellen Maria Berry, for Boston. Left brigs Mary Comery, I. Burnham, Keystone, schrs J. S. and L. C. Adams, and Lottie Klotts, all for Philadelphia, loading.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, 14 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 14 days from Matanzas, with sugar, etc., to J. Mason & Co.
Schr Elizabeth Ann, Decoste, 28 days from Manzanilla, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Alphea, Godfrey, 17 days from Miragoane, with logwood to T. Watson & Sons.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, 10 days from Havana, with sugar to G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Two Marys, Willetts, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co. 10th inst., 8 P. M., off Cape Henry, collided with a steamer; saw M. E. or M. C. on her wheelhouse; saw two boats, stove, in the morning, and some white pine boards, but saw nothing of the steamer, and suppose she sank.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, from Horton's Point, with gravel to Warren, Kirk & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, from Deep Creek, in ballast to captain
Schr Clara, Baxter, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, 30 hours from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 4 days from Norwalk, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 3 days from Laurel, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 11th inst.
Steamship Melita, Sumner, hence, at Norfolk 10th instant.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Havana 7th inst., for New Orleans next day.
Barque Telegraph, Robinson, hence, at Copenhagen 25th ult.
Barque Mystic, Baxter, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Barque Deveronside, Mutch, hence for Cronstadt, was in the sound, Elsinore, 25th ult.
Barque Balthasara, Wilson, for Antwerp, sailed from Falmouth 27th ult.—has been reported at Antwerp 22d.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, hence for Sombrero, was spoken 30th ult., lat. 26, lon. 62 25.
Brig Nazarene, Murphy, hence, at Barbados 11th ult.
Brig Ida C. Bogart, hence, at Aspinwall 28th ult.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, from Rio Janeiro, at New York yesterday.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, hence, at Barcelona 26th ult.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Norwich 10th instant.
Schr Emma, Bacon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 11th inst.
Schr Ashland, Burton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 11th inst.
Schr Mail, Merrill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 11th inst.
Schr Belle Creole, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 12th inst.
Schr H. M. Somers, Somers, from Alligator river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 10th inst.
Schrs W. H. Dennis, Lake; Hattie Dodge, Treaman; Kate Wentworth, Adams; and Kate E. Rich, Van Sant, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into Holmes' Hole 9th inst., and is the vessel that collided with schr Mountain Laurel, before reported. The Ella Amsden lost figure-head, cutwater, jibboom, main boom, flying and outer jibs, split mainsail and jib, parted bobstays and head-gear.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the the 15th of August next the following alterations in the buoyage of the Sand Banks along the east coast of Ireland, between the Kish and Tuskar Lights, will be made, viz:—

The North Kish Buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, surmounted by a staff and globe, and lettered "Kish Buoy, No. 1."

An additional can buoy, colored black, and lettered "Kish Bank, No. 2," will be placed midway between the North and South Buoys of that bank.

The South Kish Buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, and lettered "Kish Bank, No. 3."

The Codling Bank Buoy will be moved about two miles N. by W. ¾ W. of its present position, and changed to a can buoy, colored black and white, in vertical stripes, instead of a black conical buoy surmounted by a staff and globe, as at present.

The India Bank Buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black and white, in vertical stripes, instead of a black can buoy, as at present.

The North Arklow Buoy will be colored red, and surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of black and white, with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered "Arklow Bank, No. 1."

Three can buoys, colored red, will be placed at equal distances from each other, between the north and south buoys of that bank, and marked respectively, "Arklow Bank, No. 2," "Arklow Bank, No. 3," and "Arklow Bank, No. 4," instead of the two can buoys striped black and white, as at present.

The South Arklow Buoy will be a conical buoy, colored red, instead of black and white stripes as at present, and lettered "Arklow Bank, No. 5."

The North Blackwater Buoy will be changed to a black conical buoy, surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of a black can buoy as at present, and lettered "Blackwater, No. 1."

The two intermediate Buoys will be changed to can buoys, colored black, and marked respectively, "Blackwater, No. 2," and "Blackwater, No. 3," instead of conical buoys colored black, as at present.

The South Blackwater Bank Buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black, instead of a can buoy as at present of the same color, and lettered "Blackwater, No. 4."

The North Long Bank Buoy will be conical, with staff and globe, and colored red, instead of a black conical buoy as at present, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 1."

An additional red can buoy will be placed equidistant from the North and South Buoys, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 2."

The South Long Bank Buoy will be changed to a red conical buoy without staff and globe, instead of the black conical buoy surmounted with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered "Long Bank, No. 3."

By order.
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. F. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York. Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS,

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 13s4f

READ! READ!

THE
WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

FOR SALE
AT THE
FURNISHING STORES,
WITH A
WATER-PROOF
SHIRT FRONT,
AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,
YOU MAY GO
To Paris and back without a White Shirt.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.

THUS, TOO,

You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too

The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.

MANUFACTORY:
No. 44 South THIRD St.
4 23 stuth12t SECOND STORY.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders, received at No. 1314 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

263,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x¾ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes
240,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting in part of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons,
6 two-horse Army Wagons,
6 spring Army Wagons,
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.
10 Carts,
36 two-horse Ambulances,
115 sets Wheel Harness.
66 sets Lead Harness.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.
57 Lead Harness.
153 McClellan Saddles.
251 Wagon Saddles.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.
234 Halter Chains.
313 Buckets.
927 Gum Buckets.
291 Wagon Bridles.
66 Saddle Bags.
200 Saddle Blankets.
34 Office Desks.
23 Office Tables.
219 Office Coal Stoves.
26 Office Wood Stoves.
25 Portable Forges.
164 Smith's Forges.
3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
10 Bath Tubs.
56 Doors.
15 Wheelbarrows.
Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
345 yards Cocoa Matting.
1010 pounds assorted Rope.
4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
191 Window Sashes.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 Girard street, May 13, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, commencing at 12 o'clock M., a well-seasoned and selected assortment of Lumber, as follows:—

37,805 feet Oak Lumber.
8,528 feet Ash do.
51,017 feet Hickory do.

The above lumber is equal to the best in the market, and was specially selected for the manufacture of Army Wagons and Ambulances in 1861 and 1862, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Wheelwrights, Wagon, Ship, and House Builders are respectfully invited to attend this sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The lumber purchased must be removed within 10 days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 13 5t

HORSES AND MULES A AUCTION.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at Eastern Branch Corral, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster,

30 HORSES AND 5 MULES,

good for farming purposes.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Animals will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
5 9 5t Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 27, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore), on THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, 12 M., the light draft side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches; and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned upon application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.
ANDREON THOMAS & CO.,
5 9 6t Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles st.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1862; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. 2 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, May 9, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed, and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

6 bottles Arnica.
3800 feet American Glass, first quality, 1200 10x12, 300 12x18, 200 12x20, 600 14x20, 200 16x18, 800 16x20, 200 17x20, 200 18x20, 100 18x22.
200 feet American Glass, second quality, 100 14x18, 100 16x18.
50 sides Bridle Leather, "Oak tanned, 10 lbs. per side when finished."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "plain."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "round."
6 dozen Brushes, Whitewash, "large."
24 dozen Butts, Wrought, 2½ inch, "narrow."
50 pounds Castile Soap.
3 dozen Chamois Skins.
100 pounds Cotton Mop.
300 pounds Cotton Waste.
25 dozen Corn Brooms, "Gale's."
200 pounds Chrome Green in Oil—20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound cans.
50 pounds Chrome Yellow, "Dry."
100 pounds Chrome Yellow in Oil—10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound cans.
6 dozen Curry Combs.
6 dozen Drawer Locks, "2 Tumbler."
5 quires Emery Cloth, No. 1½.
1 keg Flooring Brads, 8d.
5 kegs Finishing Nails, 1 keg 5d., 2 kegs 6d., 2 kegs 8d.
18 dozen papers Finishing Nails, 6 dozen ¾ in., 6 dozen 1 in., 6 dozen 1½ in.
1 Garden Scythe, "Darling's," without Snathe.
2 Garden Rakes, "Wooden."
6 pounds Ground Ginger.
1 Hack Saw.
6 Hack Saw Blades.
2 gross Hand Saw Files, 4½ inches.
6 dozen Hand Scrubs.
1600 pounds Harness Leather, "Oak tanned, 15 pounds per side when finished."
6 dozen Horse Brushes.
6 bottles Horse Liniment.
2 Hickory Baskets, with handles, "2 bushel."
12 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 2 inch with 6 Extra Couplings,
25 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1¾ inch with 6 Extra Couplings.
30 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1 inch with 24 Extra Couplings.
30 pounds Irish Glue.
6 dozen Locks, Till, Double Tumbler for Desks.
5 gallons Lard Oil, "Best."
40 gallons Linseed Oil, "Boiled."
18,500 pounds Nails Cut 2500 12d., 8000 10d., 5500 8d, 2500 6d.
100 pounds Ochre Yellow, "French in Oil."
6 dozen Padlocks—2 dozen 2-inch, 3 dozen 3-inch, and 1 dozen 3-inch extra.
1 dozen Paint Brushes, 8° Clintons.
1 Paving Hammer, Bricklayers'.
500 pounds Putty in 10-pound cans.
1 Ratchet.
500 pounds Red Lead, in Oil, in 25-pound cans.
50 pounds Sal Soda.
8 dozen Sash Rollers, Plate 1 inch wide on face.
1 dozen Sash Tools, No. 9, "Clintons."
35 gross Screws, 10 gross ¾ inch, No. 7, 20 gross 1 inch, No. 8, 5 gross 1½ inch, No. 10.
200 pounds Scrubbing Soap.
10 pounds Soap Stone "Packing," 5 pounds ¾ inch, 5 pounds ¾ inch.
1 Scythe Stone.
12 Sponges, common "Large."
100 pounds Sponge, Mediterranean, "common."
2 Trowels, bricklayer's.
90 gallons Turpentine.
10 gallons Turpentine Copal Varnish, furniture
50 pounds Twine, Cotton.
100 pounds Umber, Burnt in Oil, 10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound Cans.
200 pounds Umber, Raw in Oil, 20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound Cans.

All of the above named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
5 9 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoa, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
THURSDAY E

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867.

Disarming as a Condition of Peace.

The proposition made by the Queen of England to the other powers for a general disarming, is the most direct and sensible step towards securing the peace of Europe that has yet been made. The present condition of the nations of Europe is like that of a community whose members have quarrelled all their lives past, and where each man now goes armed to the teeth. This very condition is a warlike one and directly tends to provoke collisions. The different peoples of Europe are filled with a huge mistrust towards each other. Centuries of old feuds, unavenged wrongs, and mutual injuries, have done their work of alienation. If one nation arms, her neighbors must all make haste to do so likewise, lest an undue advantage be gained. If one nation discovers and uses a new and improved weapon, every arsenal in Europe is set to work turning out the new gun. There is a constant endeavor on the part of all to guard against surprise, or being taken at a disadvantage. The consequence is that every power in Europe is saddled with a military establishment which is a terrible tax upon the industries of its inhabitants, and the nations live in a condition of armed peace.

It is evident that no one nation, singly and alone, could safely venture to change this order of affairs, and live as though peace were the normal condition of mankind. To do so would be to place herself at the mercy of any rapacious neighbor who might choose to swoop down upon her. All must disarm or none will do so. But the proposal to disarm needs only to come from a few of the great powers, to be gladly accepted by all the rest. Of course, the extent and the conditions of disarmament would have to be settled by a common treaty of all the powers. But the measure once carried out, would go very far, in our opinion, to secure for Europe an immunity from war which she has never before enjoyed. The reduction of these huge military establishments would also remove a mountain-load of expenses from the various Governments, and tend to relieve the people from the evils of excessive taxation.

The time when the nations of the earth shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks seems far distant. Yet there are indications, faint though they be, that rulers and people are beginning to realize more vividly than ever before the folly of war. They see that it is wasteful, expensive, oppressive, and that the living in a constant state of preparedness for war and expectation of it, is the surest way to produce it and to prolong its evils. We hail, therefore, the proposal for disarmament, coming from such a power as England. It is a step in the right direction. It tends to turn the current of national affairs towards the channels of peace, and to throw barriers in the way of war.

Mr. Greeley as Jeff. Davis' Bondsman.

There is something very significant in the fact of Horace Greeley's being the first man to sign the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. It was from no personal feeling that Mr. Greeley did so, for the two men have little in common, and there are no personal ties between them. Nor was it from any political sympathy with Davis, for Mr. Greeley has none. Its significance arises from the fact, on the contrary, that while Jefferson Davis stands as the representative of the old order of things, the proslavery principle that dominated in the Government of the "Union as it was," Mr. Greeley not inaptly represents the new order of things, the free, forgiving, enfranchising spirit that characterizes the regenerated and reconstructed Union of to-day. Probably no man was more thoroughly traduced and vilified by the old South, that which Jeff. Davis used to know and lead, than Horace Greeley. But that old pro-slavery power has passed away—vanished like the unsubstantial fabric of a dream. In its place we behold the rising of a grander and nobler power, one that is full of life and progress, one that is clement and unvindictive. Mr. Greeley has all his life long been a true friend of the South. The principles he has advocated would have made her great and glorious, beneficent and progressive, and would have saved her from untold and unnumbered woes. In the hour of the humiliation of this old and haughty pro-slavery power, in the person of its chosen leader, Mr. Greeley steps forward on an errand of mercy and forgiveness. The principle of liberty has triumphed, and in the day of its power and glory, he would have it dispense pardon to the fallen and humiliated representative of a bygone era.

As for Jeff. Davis, he has ceased to be of any importance. His imprisonment, though merely nominal, and rather a luxurious entertainment by the Government, has served to keep him before the public eye. He will now vanish. There will be a momentary recognition and welcome by old comrades, and then we shall hear no more of him. While he lives he will be an example of the clemency of a great people. But he belongs to a past era, and the nation is too full of activity and progress, too much absorbed in the grand destiny which opens before it, under the inspiring influences of universal freedom and equality, to pay further attention to him. Let the dead past bury its dead. Horace Greely's signing Jeff. Davis' bail bond closes the old record. It is the writing of the epitaph on the tombstone of the slave power.

The Presidential Candidates.

We notice that the various journals are already putting forth their favorites for the Presidential nomination, and each State is in fact being impressed with the idea that she must have at least one candidate for the honor. The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday contains a pleasant article on the subject of the general scramble, which sums up the present prospects in a pretty reliable manner. It says:—

"Not a month passes without bringing up a new candidate for the Presidency. The last gentleman named for the Republican nomination is General Howard, who has a good military record, and who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau; and Mr. Colfax is named for the second place on the same ticket, it being well known that he is after the first place on the regular Republican ticket. As Maine has no aspirant in the field, while Massachusetts is supposed to have six at least, with leave to increase to ten, and then 'carry one' into the White House, if she can, it is only fair that Maine should have one of her most distinguished citizens named for the Presidency, and who may prove the winning man. There are not much above a hundred of our folk after the nomination, and it is within the limits of possibility that some of 'em will not get it. Indeed, we do not see how it could be possible to satisfy them all, even if the Presidency were to be cut up into monthly parts, as was done with the Roman Consulship after it ceased to be worth having. The Democrats keep very quiet on the subject of their Presidential nomination, although they must be making it in little more than a year. One wonders who their man will be. Mr. Johnson is expended, and they will not put themselves to the expense of trying to carve a candidate out of so rotten a piece of timber as he is; and his partner in a losing business, old Mr. Seward, though he expects their nomination, will not get a respectable vote in their Convention. Mr. Vallandigham is not available, and will not be before 1872, at the very earliest. Horatio Seymour broke down in New York in '64, and therefore he cannot be depended on to stand up in the nation in '68. Tom Seymour has some chance for one of the places on the ticket. Gen. Lee it would not answer for them to nominate—so soon; and the objections that exist to him apply also to that otherwise perfect Democratic chief, Mr. Jefferson Davis. It is scarcely necessary to say that we place no reliance on the report that the Democrats mean to nominate ex-Governor Andrew and Senator Saulsbury, though such a ticket would be a very 'strong' one."

San Francisco Safe.

The Supreme Court decided, yesterday, adversely to the De Haro claim to the city of San Francisco. The magnitude of this case is not properly appreciated by us in the East, and we can only form an adequate idea of the interest it excited in California, by imagining a similar case in which we of Philadelphia were interested. Suppose that a claim to all that part of Philadelphia east of Broad street were to be made by one family, who were to produce a title direct from William Penn, and we had no statute of limitation running in Pennsylvania; that this claim was at least possible, if not plausible, and was being prosecuted before the Supreme Court of the United States. Should it be decided in favor of the claimants, all the land and houses which we had learned to consider our own would be suddenly taken from us, and we be liable to suits for trespass and the like. While such a suit was pending, it is natural that we should all feel the deepest interest in the result. Such was the case of the De Haros' claim in California. Under a grant from the Mexican Government, the De Haros had the use of the land now occupied by the richest part of San Francisco. They claimed it in fee. The Supreme Court has decided, however, that they were merely tenants at will, and that their tenantcy could not be inherited by their descendants by deed to the original De Haros. On this decision Californians can sleep in peace, and not dread the discovery that all their lands and houses belong to some unknown heirs of a wandering grazier.

The Injunction Cases.—As was anticipated, the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the application of the States of Georgia and Mississippi, in regard to an injunction restraining the military officers from executing the Reconstruction bill. The ground for the dismissal was a want of jurisdiction. We think that this termination of the case will materially aid reconstruction. The last hope of the South has now been thrown down. They have all along vaguely stated that the Supreme Court would interfere. They have no such pleasing delusion in the future. They must rely on themselves and the justice of the North. The decision given yesterday will act as a powerful stimulus to self-exertion.

THE SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

Our readers may recollect a telegram from our Washington correspondent, some days ago, mentioning the institution of a suit in the Court of Chancery in Canada by the United States, to recover from the holders a quantity of postage stamps, of the value of $10,500, which, it is alleged, were taken from the Electric Spark—a steamer sailing from New York to New Orleans—at the time of her capture by the Rebel steamer Florida, on the 10th of July, 1864. The booty was sent to England, and after passing through the hands of several persons, was transmitted to John Boyd and George Arthurs, of Toronto, Canada, for sale. Our Government became aware of these facts, and despatched an agent to Toronto, who, after the investigation, claimed the stamps as United States property. On the refusal of the parties to give up the stamps, an injunction was obtained from the Court of Chancery to prevent their disposing of the property, and a commission was issued to John W. Holcomb, of this city, to take evidence in the case. The testimony for the plaintiffs, represented by Mr. George Morphy, of Toronto, Canada, assisted by Mr. Ware, Solicitor of the Post-Office Department, has detailed the means and steps prudential for the interests of the Government, by which the value of every postage stamp in the making is secured to it, and by which in bulk it passes from the vault of the National Bank-note Company to the hands of the user for postal purposes; and in this case it has been directed to show the putting of the stamps in question on the Electric Spark, and the transfer of the bags containing the stamps to the Florida, at the time of the capture.

The testimony of former officers of the Florida gives her sailing from Mobile Bay in the year 1862, having subsequently a crew of 120 men, mostly foreigners, with 20 officers, chiefly of the South; that in her two years' cruise she captured thirty-five United States vessels, all of which, with the exception of two or three which were bonded and one sunk, were burned. Great care being taken, however, to ascertain the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed before the work of destruction was commenced, with the view of obtaining their value as prize money; that early in July, 1864, she ran down off the Jersey coast, where, on the 10th of that month, the Electric Spark, heavily laden with stores and delicacies for the Army of the Southwest, with many passengers and an unusually large mail, came in sight; the Rebel hoisted the English flag, and soon the vessel was under his guns, the mails are transferred to the capter, the passengers put on board an English steamer, and conscious of the danger of permitting his men to riot among the tempting stores, Captain Maffitt scuttled the ship. A few months afterwards, meeting the United States sloop-of-war Wachusetts in the harbor Bahia San Salvador, Brazil, the pirate was captured in defiance of a fair truce stipulation, as is stated incidentally by the gentlemen above referred to.

The alleged release of the officers and men of the Florida from Fort Warren is cited as confirming the statement of the existence of such a truce. Much other testimony has been taken upon incidental points, and it concludes with the offering of the stamps now claimed to a Toronto banking-house in November, 1865, through whose branch and correspondence here information comes to the Government, and these proceedings finally result.

The cross-examination, conducted by Mr. W. B. McMurrich, of Toronto, has closely followed every link of the testimony, from which, with other testimony, the defendants expect to sustain their general denial of the allegations of the bill of complaint.—*New York Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July 1865 5-20s sold at 108, a slight advance; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 1862 5-20s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; and 107¼@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101⅛@102, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 51 89-100@51¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 58½, an advance of ⅜; and Camden and Amboy, 130½, no change. 27 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 55¼ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 28⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville, and 24 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 112 was bid for Second National; 54 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 56 for Penn Township; 88 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 110 for Tradesmen's.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M. 136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, gives notice to the holders of the overdue loans of the Commonwealth up to and inclusive of July 1, 1856, that they will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in this city, and that all loans maturing to above date will cease to draw interest on the 1st day of August next.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65, Jy, cp.	108	100 sh Reading	b30. 51⅞
$1000 City 6s, New	102	100 do	c. 51⅞
$100 do. New	c. 101¾	100 do	b30. 51⅞
$400 do. New	c. 101⅞	100 do	c. 51⅞
$300 do. New	c. 101⅞	100 do	51⅞
$300 do. New	101⅞	100 do	s30. 51⅞
$1500 do. New	101⅞	100 do	s30. 51⅞
$100 do. New	101⅞	20 sh Penna R	52⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '80	89½	50 do	52⅝
$1000 C & Atl m	90	12 do	52⅝
$1000 do	90⅛	20 sh Lehigh Zinc	36
$8000 Leh V Bs	91	10 sh Leh V R	56⅝
$1000 Read 6s, '70	94	6 do	58⅜
$1000 W Jer R 6s	87		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111½; do. 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 105½@105⅝; do., 1865, 106¾@106⅞; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅞@105⅝; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜, do.; Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 112⅜; do., September, 1865, 112⅛; October, 1865, 112. Gold, 136@136⅛. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111⅛@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. new, 107⅛@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14; August, 1865, 13; September, 1865, 12⅝; October, 1865, 12⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, May 14.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much doing. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $9·50@10·75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $10·50@11·25 for extras; $13@14·75 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; $16·50@17 for California; and $17@17·50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9. 400 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold at $6·25@6·40.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue exceedingly small, and prime lots are in fair request; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·10@3·30. Rye ranges from $1·70 to $1·75 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, and is again declined; sales of 9000 bushels yellow, closing at $1·20½@1·23 in the cars, from shore, and afloat. Oats are dull; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $42 ₱ ton, but there is nothing doing.

Groceries and Provisions move slowly, but prices remain without quotable change.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Spasmodic Success.—Mr. Greenwood, who sprang into sudden and short-lived fame with rocket-like rapidity several months ago, in consequence of his production of a clever reportorial sketch, is still writing voluminously and regularly for the London *Morning Star*, whence none of his essays have been republished since the *furore* about the Lambeth Casual. He went up like a rocket, and though it would not be fair to say that he has "come down like a stick," he certainly shot out of sight in his first adventure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 431 CHESNUT STREET.

5 23trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 16t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1867.

Proposals are invited until May 25 for the lease of the Callowhill street branch of the road. Address CHARLES LENNIG Esq., President, No 112 S. FRONT Street. EDWARD H. FLOOD, Secretary.

5 11 stuth3t

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208½ WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.

4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia, May 3, 186

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, May 6, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 7 tuths6t JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, Cashier.

RAFFELIN, THE CELEBRATED Cuban Compositor of Music, has just returned from his voyage. 1t*

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe. Fifty-six European and American Medals have been awarded the Chickerings. Over 30,000 Pianos have been manufactured and sold. Notice the testimonials from England, Germany, France, and Italy.

NEW ROOMS,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 4 stuthtf] ENTRANCE IN ART GALLERY.

W. H. DUTTON.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 22p UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuthtu4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN will be held in the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 30 o'clock. Unusually interesting exercises will take place by the children, and addresses are expected to be delivered by his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania; Mayor McMichael, Colonel McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans; Rev. Mr. Conklin, Rev. Mr. Hutter, and Judge Peirce. Rev. James Neal will preside. 5 13 2t

FRANCE SINCE 1848.—PROFESSOR TRIPP'S Second Lecture, descriptive of the Short-lived Republic—Sacking by the mob of the Tuileries; prodigious feats of eloquence by Lamartine—terrific street fight of the Barricades—in UNIVERSITY HALL, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Course Tickets, $1; single, 50c., at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Hall. 1t

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27, 1867.

Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March 26, ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at PITTSBURG, May 23, proximo at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
5 10 14t G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M. at No. 139 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.

5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

WHY LANGUISH WITH A SICK Headache, when one or two doses of that pleasant remedy, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, will remove the pain and leave the brain cool and clear? [5 14 ths3t4p KEPT BY DRUGGISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE QUEEN.

MESSRS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 17TH MAY,

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London.

The proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes. 5 14 3t

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 8 1m4p) E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after May 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-Gen'l.
5 14 4t] WM. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

W. H. DESKS. 111 N. 7TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23 tutharp J. G. FULLER.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO OR RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Are prepared with a full and FRESH STOCK OF

Fine and Staple Groceries,

TO FILL ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY,

Packing neatly and securely, and delivering free of charge to any of the Depots or Express offices or delivering in West Philadelphia, Roxborough, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill.

All goods warranted of the finest quality, and sold at lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuth3mrp

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

Especially imported for Private Use, and

Superior Qualities of Claret Wines

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A. WOYTT,
4 7 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3ms NO. 18 NORTH WATER

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY—THEIR PROPOSED REMOVAL.—The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society was incorporated in the year 1819, being thus one of the oldest, as it certainly is one of the most substantial, establishments of the kind in the United States. Its organization is quite peculiar, being free from the joint-stock principle, and of a purely beneficial character. Its affairs are conducted by a Board of Managers, which is self-perpetuating. Whenever a vacancy therein occurs, the remaining members of the Board make out a list of five names, which is submitted to a Board of Appointment consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and the President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of Philadelphia. From the list of five names, the Board of Appointment selects one to fill the vacancy; but in case a majority cannot agree upon any one of the five, a new list must be made out by the Managers and presented for their consideration, the ceremony being repeated until the vacancy is filled. The entire affairs of the institution are under the control of the Managers, no one of whom, excepting the President, is permitted to receive any remuneration for his services. Nor is any member of the Board permitted to borrow money from the institution, or to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any of the investments made by the Society. Deposits are received in sums of one dollar and upwards, interest being allowed on the same when they amount to five dollars, the whole amount, including interest, to be repaid on two weeks' notice.

When the Society commenced its operations, nearly fifty years ago, it was in an humble way, the managers attending at the office in turn, for the purpose of receiving the deposits. But the institution gradually worked its way into popularity with the laboring classes, and by and by a Treasurer was appointed, on a small salary, to attend to the office business. After several removals, the Society, in 1838, moved into the handsome building at No. 306 Walnut street, which it still occupies. At that time the depositors numbered about 7000. Since then the business has increased to such an extent, that there are at present about 23,000 depositors, and a surplus fund, to provide against any contingencies, has been accumulated to the amount of over half a million of dollars.

The present accommodations of the Institution have long been too restricted for the extent of its business. For this reason, the property at the corner of Walnut street and West Washington Square has just been purchased, at an expense of $60,000. The purchase includes the large mansion at the corner, which was for many years the residence of the late Josiah Randall, as well as the adjoining property of Robert Waln, Esq., giving a total frontage on Walnut street of 91 feet, with a depth of 175 feet. In this site, which is perhaps the most central and eligible for the purpose in the city, it is the intention of the Society to erect a commodious and convenient building, which shall be absolutely fire and burglar-proof. As the present lease of the Waln property will not expire for several months yet, a year will probably elapse before the projected improvements can be undertaken.

The officers of the Institution consist of the following gentlemen:—

President—Caleb Cope.

Treasurer—William Purves.

Managers—John A. Brown, Francis Gurney Smith, Tobias Wagner, Samuel W. Jones, Thomas Robins, Adolphus E. Borie, Samuel Welsh, Joseph Swift, John R. Wucherer, William H. Hart, William V. Keating, M. D., William Harmar, S. Morris Wain, James Bayard, Joshua B. Lippincott, John Lambert, Charles Willing, M. D., George W. Norris, M. D., Alexander Biddle, Edward Shippen, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Samuel Field, and James C. Hand.

BOUNTY SWINDLERS IN CAMDEN—$20,000 INVOLVED.—On the 20th of March, 1865, a law was passed by the New Jersey Legislature appropriating $6 a month to all soldiers, sailors, or marines from that time to the date of discharge, provided they had families or widowed mothers dependent upon them. The papers of those entitled to it are made out by the Mayors of the different cities and forwarded to Trenton, with the recommendation that they are correct, and payment is required. The money is then forwarded to their Honors, and by them handed to the claimants. Heretofore it has been the custom, when any one appeared and swore that he had a wife or widowed mother residing in the State on the 20th of March, 1865, not to question his veracity; but Mayor Cox came to the conclusion that there was something wrong, so he set about making an investigation. Before he had proceeded far, he became confident that fraud was being practised.

Yesterday, William Smith and John Breene called upon him and requested their back pay, their papers having been made out, forwarded to Trenton for approval, and returned with the money, with instructions to pay them.

The Mayor questioned them as to their families, and they gave such contradictory statements that they were locked up for a further examination. Smith had stated to his Honor that his wife formerly lived in Gloucester, but that now she resided with her mother, at the northwest corner of Third and South streets, Philadelphia. An officer was despatched to see her, and interrogated her as to her knowledge of Smith—whom she denied knowing at first—and to her residence in New Jersey. This she denied also; but afterwards, no doubt judging from the anxiety of the officer that something was wrong, said she did live in New Jersey at one time, but could not recollect the name of the place.

Last evening Breene had a hearing, when he acknowledged that he was induced to visit Camden by some parties—Smith among the number—who told him all that was necessary was for him to swear he had a wife in some country town, and he would be sure to get the money; also, that he had no wife. He was then committed to prison to stand his trial. Smith had already received his money, amounting to $139, but the others had not.

It is estimated that of $20,000 paid out within the last two months to those representing that they had persons dependent upon them, three-fourths has been obtained by fraud. The city of Camden will lose this money if the State claims it. Mayor Cox is entitled to the encomiums of the public for the thorough manner in which he has exploded this little swindling game, and we have no doubt, in the future, those who make application for State pay will have to bring sufficient guarantees as to the justness of their claims, or depart from the office minus the "greens."

A PHILADELPHIA DANCING GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the 7th instant a melancholy case of suicide occurred in New Orleans, the self-murderer being a girl of eighteen or twenty years of age, by the name of Louise Little. She was a native of this city, where her mother, Rebecca C. Little, still resides. Miss Louise being a danseuse by profession, passed under the stage name of Ida Lee. Until within a week of her death she had been performing at the Olympic Music Hall in New Orleans, and from that establishment removed to the Metropolitan Concert Hall. Disappointed affection appears to have been the cause of taking the dose of morphine which resulted in her death. The unfaithful swain was a policeman by the name of John Doucie, who was for a long time on duty at the Olympic. Being thus thrown much together, the two became very intimate—so intimate, in fact, that came very intimate—so intimate, in fact, that came very intimate—to whom he had been married about a year, made repeated efforts to have her husband relieved from duty at the Concert Hall. In this she at length succeeded, whereupon his inamorata became very much depressed in spirits, and finally put an end to her miserable existence, as already stated.

STEALING DOOR-MATS has become an instituted profession among a certain class of evil-disposed persons, who cannot gain a livelihood any other way. Officer Sankey, of the Fifth District, arrested Peter Duffee at Thirteenth and South streets, with four mats in his possession. Three have been identified by their owners. Alderman Morrow committed him in default of $600 bail to appear at Court.

TROUBLING THE DOG CATCHERS.—Robert Long would not comply with lawful requirements in the keeping of a "dorg," nor would he allow the catchers to take his canine in custody yesterday, at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets, and when Officer Tomlinson interfered, Robert, in an irate mood, began to punch and rave, whereat he was arrested, and held by Alderman Lutz to answer for his misdemeanors.

BEATING HIS DAUGHTER.—Terrence Lovett, who resides on the tow-path above the Wire Bridge, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Officer Westcott, for outrageously beating his daughter while in a fit of intoxication. Alderman Hutchinson fined him $500 for taking too much of the potable, and held him in $500 bail to answer at Court for the manner in which he whipped the girl.

BUFFALO TURNED LOOSE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Let not our readers be alarmed, nor anxious for their personal safety, when we disclose the fact that we have a buffalo in our midst—a bifurcated individual of the *genus homo*, hailing from a city on the eastern shores of Lake Erie, from whence he derives his name. While wandering through the labyrinths of this city, surveying, no doubt with wonder, the architectural beauty of its edifices, walking in astonishment through some of our seemingly never-ending streets, looking with verdant amazement upon the varied scenes transpiring in our metropolis, and entranced with the *height* and comeliness of Philadelphia ladies, he is suddenly impressed with the idea that some of our Western towns are in utter darkness, so far as a knowledge of the existence of Philadelphia is concerned; and writes that they are entirely ignorant of the size, area, and population of the "Quaker City" discovering, too, that it is of some commercial importance, somewhat larger than Gotham, innocently and earnestly asserting that we have several hundred dwellings more than that much vaunted city, when the number even exceeds 15,000. He intimates, too, in his correspondence, that we are a "modest, unpretending sort of folk," living peacefully, and ever guided by the impressive if not eloquent matter emanating from the subtle brain of the Prophet Brigham, "Verily, whoso bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blowed!" He asserts, too, that for beauty and height of stature, whence they can look down very properly upon the masculine part of the community, the ladies of this city are only secondary to the ladies of Buffalo, when he should learn that Philadelphia owns no superior in that respect.

He hints in his letter, and somewhat mysteriously, about the building of a railroad that will bring into closer connection the place from where he comes, and this "town," which is becoming of great importance, and may prove advantageous to the aforesaid, will she but cultivate our acquaintance. Kind that one should take it upon himself to inform the people that Philadelphia does exist in fact, and is not secondary to any city in the country except Buffalo!

A FIRE, AND DISTRESSING CALAMITY—YOUNG MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—About two and one-half o'clock this morning the bells struck the alarm of fire beyond the western limits of the city. As far as could be ascertained, the property on fire was the large woollen mill owned by Simeon Lord, located on the creek at Darby, Delaware county. The mill covers almost one entire square, is built of stone, three stories high, and at the time of the fire was in full operation. Some time ago half of this property was burned down, but was soon built up. The conflagration this time destroyed that part which at the previous fire escaped destruction. The particulars of the losses have not yet been ascertained.

At the first alarm of fire the Good Will Steam Engine Company started for the scene. When at Maylandville, on the Darby road, one of the horses drawing the steamer became frightened at a vivid flash of lightning which illumined the darkness of the night, and obstinately refused to proceed another step. The director of the Company, William Howard Coyle, aged 22 years, in company with others, placed a rope around the horse's neck, and attempted to start him by pulling, when suddenly the horse plunged forward, knocking Coyle down, who fell under the wheels of the steamer, which passed over his face, crushing the lower jaw, and laying open a part of the skull. All available aid was procured to aid the dying man, but he expired just as he was being taken into the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House. The body of Coyle was taken to his late residence, on Pearl street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. It is a most sad calamity which has thus come over the household of which he was an inmate.

Further Particulars—Another Man Killed.—Another equally fatal calamity followed close upon the death of Mr. Coyle. The Monroe Engine, when running at a quick rate of speed near the fire, struck some obstacle in the road, and throwing off the driver, who fell to the ground. The engine passed over him without causing any injury, but following close upon the engine came the hose carriage, which passed over his body, injuring him so badly that he expired in a few moments.

The body was removed to the corner of Forty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest. These accidents were the result of the great darkness, which so surrounded all objects as to make them imperceptible, and, the street lamps were not lighted.

Coroner Daniels convened a jury at one o'clock this afternoon to investigate into the cause of Coyle's death. After the inquest was concluded the following verdict was rendered:—"That the said William H. Coyle came to his death by being accidentally run over by the Good Will Hose Steam Fire Engine, near Maylandville, on the morning of May 14, 1867."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of St. Michael's schools, at Second and Oxford streets, took place last evening, in the presence of a numerous audience, among whom were a number of the clergy and many of the parents of the pupils. The exercises were not only interesting, but highly instructive to all present. After the performance of an overture by the Brass Band, an admirable address was delivered by P. F. McGettigan. The speaker acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to his instructors, and on taking his seat was rapturously applauded. The examples in English grammar and composition, by E. J. Ryan, and others, were well recited, and evidenced a high degree of proficiency on the part of the scholars. The recitations in ancient and modern history, geometry, and trigonometry, by J. McEvoy, J. Bradley, A. Moyer, P. F. McGettigan, and others, were highly commendable. The number of pupils in these schools is very large, and constantly on the increase.

THE NEW WARD MOVING.—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Ward, recently a part of the Twenty-first, held a meeting at the Sorrel Tavern last night, to make such changes in their political organization as their condition has made necessary. General Robert S. Bodine presided, and Captain A. M. K. Storrie acted as Secretary. The meeting was large and harmonious. The action of the City Commissioners in arranging the elective divisions—eight in number—was approved. After a free interchange of opinion, and several spirited speeches had been made, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the first Monday in June, when a permanent organization of the ward and precincts will be consummated for the fall campaign.

BEATING A HORSE.—Nicholas Speck, aged forty-seven years, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Water and Vine streets, for mercilessly beating a horse which was trying its best to draw a heavy load. It is alleged that he pounded the dumb brute in the face with his clenched fist in an outrageous manner. His residence is at No. 909 Toor street. Officer Hart made the arrest, and Alderman Toland fined Speck, and held him in $500 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF AN OIL CLOTH TABLE SPREAD.—George Rone, aged thirty-nine, who gives his residence at No. 245 New Market street, was taken in custody by a gentleman, yesterday afternoon, for stealing an oil cloth table spread. It appears that Rone stepped into the gentleman's house, at Second and Buttonwood, and, according to allegation, appropriated the article when none could see. He was caught, and Alderman Toland committed him in default of $500 bail to answer at Court.

ASSAULTS.—Andrew Welsh was arrested last night by Officer McCormick, for assaulting his sister, at her residence, Twenty-first and Pine streets. Alderman Patchel held him in $500 bail to appear at Court.

Mary Ann Litoff last night assaulted two ladies in Dupont street, for which she was arrested, and committed by Alderman Tunison in default of $500 bail to appear at Court.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY OF $200.—At an early hour this morning a man appeared at the Second District Station, and complained of being robbed by two young ladies, named respectively Melinda Clark and Mary Drew, of two hundred dollars, at a disreputable house on Trout street. The ladies aforesaid were taken in custody, and were put in durence until a further hearing shall be ordered.

A YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPER.—A boy named Hugh Mulholland, aged 13 years, yesterday afternoon attempted to rob the money-drawer of a grocery store in the neighborhood of Girard avenue and Dunton street. He was caught without having appropriated anything, but for the evil intent was held by Alderman Shoemaker in $400 bail to answer.

FLOUR STORE ROBBED.—The flour and feed store of T. J. Derrick, No. 1525 Germantown road, was entered yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the proprietor, and the money-drawer broken open and robbed of $60 in currency and silver. No clue has been obtained as to who the depredators are.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as.....$10·00
Cassimere Suits, better, for.....12·00
Cassimere Suits, better, for.....15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as.....18·00
Black Suits, better, for.....20·00
Black Suits, better, for.....25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with special care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

A MERITORIOUS DISCOVERY.—Every judicious housekeeper justly holds in high estimation the great utility of a superior kitchen range. This large class of the community will be gratified to learn that J. S. Clark, the well-known inventor of the best and most celebrated improvement in stoves and ranges, has perfected, and is now introducing his Gold Medal Range, which is pronounced by the most competent judges to be far superior to all others.

The merits of this highly improved range consist in its great economy of fuel, its simplicity and convenience of management, and the efficiency and quickness with which it performs the important processes of cooking and baking. It will heat water for a bath-room, and will heat three rooms comfortably. Send for a circular.

J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES—MAY, 1867.
New Paris Mantles.
Llama Lace Points and Rotondes.
Promenade Suits.
Travelling Suits.
Black Dress Silks,
From $2 to $10.
Dressmaking in the latest Paris styles, and at short notice.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO."—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotin. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere.

P. A. SNELL & CO., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MAKE-BELIEVE foreign perfumes—the genuine being excluded by the enormous duties—flood the market. They are poor imitations of extracts which in themselves are far inferior in odor, purity, and durability to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," manufactured from the most fragrant flower ever used for perfuming purposes.—*North Adams Transcript.*

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

B. F. REIMER, the renowned Photographer, is a benefactor, in that he makes superior pictures at a small charge, thereby enabling people of small means, as well as the rich, to have Photographs of themselves and friends. One large, or six small Photographs, $1. No. 624 Arch street.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.—Packer's Patent is the most substantial and complete Freezer in use. There are four family sizes and three sizes for saloons. Manufactured at No. 220 Dock street. E. S. FARSON & CO.

IF you are in want of Spring Clothing, call at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Either ready-made or made to order, the best goods at the lowest prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Manufactory, No. 1035 Chesnut street,

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—WRIGHT.—On the 8th day of May, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT to Miss ANNIE V. WRIGHT, all of this city.

FRIES—GRIESEMER.—On the 26th of September, 1866, by the Rev. William Calheart, WALTER S. FRIES to SALLIE E. GRIESEMER, all of this city.

NUTTALL—LYNCH.—May 2, 1867, by Rev. Daniel Marsh, Pastor of Clinton Street Church, JAMES A. NUTTALL, of New York, to Mrs. ELIZABETH LYNCH, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CAFFEE.—On Monday morning, May 13, WARD J. CAFFEE, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the officers and members of Lodge No. 51, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 S. Fifteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

MCGOWEN.—On the 12th inst., JOHN MCGOWEN, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 610 S. Juniper street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 13th instant, of consumption, SARAH K. TOWNSEND, wife of George N. Townsend, and daughter of Christian R. Faunce, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 237 S. Sixth street, below Walnut, on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

DOUBLE BOILERS—BY USING WHICH, in preparing Milk, Farina, Corn Starch, Etc., there is no risk of burning. Several sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT SUSPENSION TWINE HOLDERS are convenient and ornamental. They keep the twine off the counter, so that several persons may use the one ball without inconvenience or entanglement. Also Patent Twine Cutters for counter use, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SMALL QUOITS FOR LADIES' RECREATION at sea-shore or other summer resorts, and several sizes for gentlemen's use, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET,
At Wholesale Only [5 10 5p

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, May 14—2 P. M.—M. Moustier, President of the Corps Legislatif, officially announced to that body that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

LONDON, May 14—2 P. M.—American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:—U. S. Five-twenties, 72¼; Erie Railroad, 42¼; Illinois Central, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—2 P. M.—Since noon the Cotton Market has become quite brisk, and the sales will largely exceed the estimate made at the opening, reaching, perhaps, 15,000 bales. No change, however, in price has been effected.

BREST, May 14—2 P. M.—The steamer Pereire, from New York on the 4th inst., arrived here to-day.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

1 share Mercantile Library	$10·25
4 shares Ocean Steam Navigation	$62·50
$900 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip	
1 to 6	$90·50, $78·50
150 Consolidation National Bank	$45·75
52 shares Penn National Bank	$99·00
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.	$33·00
40 shares Hazleton Railroad Co.	$50·00
200 shares McClintock Oil Co.	27 cts
Pew No. 22, St. Mark's Church, middle aisle	$400
SECOND STREET, No. 227 and 229, above Race—Two Stores	$19,300
ARCH AND NINTH STREETS, N. W. corner—Business Property	$60,000
SHIPPEN STREET—No. 1116, Store and Dwelling	$2500
ELEVENTH STREET—No. 702, below Shippen, Tavern and Dwelling	$5800
TENTH STREET—No. 947, above Poplar	$2500
GERMANTOWN—No. 5, Dwelling	$2·00
VINE STREET—No. 1331, Dwelling	$2000
CUMBERLAND ST.—No. 433, Dwelling	$2650
SWAIN STREET—No. 1611, Dwelling	
THOMPSON STREET—N. W. of Dauphin, Ten Dwellings—2 for $1500, 8 for	$1000
GROUND RENT—$19 50 a year	$190
GROUND RENT—$37·40 a year	$1220
GROUND RENT—$72 a year	$1100
EIGHTEENTH AND KITTENHOUSE STS.—S. E. corner, Large Lot, 62 feet front, 113 feet deep	$18,000
FRONT STREET—Between Tasker and Denmark, Lot	$1050
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—Building Lot, 124 ACRES, quarter of a mile of Gloucester Railroad Station, Camden county, N. J.—$95 an acre.	$1400
17 ACRES, Methodist Lane, half a mile of Oak Lane Station	$11,000

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at MCCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p1f

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by 2 14 tuths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap, Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, 4 11 tuths5p] No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the first quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
HEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
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FOURTH EDITION

Loss of the Ship Continent.

BOSTON, May 14.—The barque Almira Coombs, from Sagua la Grande, arrived to-day, bringing in the crew of the ship Continent, of New York, Captain Maxey, from New Orleans for Havre, which vessel was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The ship sprung a leak in a heavy gale on the 8th of May, in lat. 34·30, long. 75·14; and the water continued to gain on her pumps, which were kept constantly going, with thirteen feet of water in the hold, the main and mizzenmasts cut away, but it afforded no relief. The sea broke over the ship, ripping up her deck and staving her bulwarks. On the 9th the barque Almira Coombs hove in sight, but owing to the continuance of the gale the crew were not taken off until 6 P. M. on the 10th inst., when they were all transferred, with nothing saved but what they stood in. The ship was a complete wreck, and the crew only saved themselves by clinging to the rigging. The cargo consisted of 2600 bales of cotton, 32,000 staves, and $8000 in specie.

Fires in Chicago and Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Marsh's drying house was destroyed by fire this morning. The building contained about thirty thousand bushels of grain, which, together with all the machinery, were totally consumed.

The loss is about $80,000, with comparatively small insurance.

BROOKLYN, May 14.—About 11·30 P. M. last evening, a fire occurred in Archer's storehouse, at the foot of Van Dyke street, caused by the building being struck by lightning. There was about $300,000 worth of saltpetre and nitrate of soda stored in the building, about one-fourth of which was destroyed. The loss of the building itself, which is owned by Mr. Archer, amounts to $10,000. The stock was owned by New York merchants. A quantity of the saltpetre exploded, and set fire to the barque Louis, lying at the dock. Two boys jumped overboard from the vessel, one of whom was drowned.

Steamboat Accident.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Rock Island *Argus* of last evening says that the Western Union Railroad steamer Lansing, running between that island and Port Byron, exploded her boiler about eight miles above the city. The following persons were killed:—George White, pilot; William Wassigh, cook; James Tracey, fireman; W. H. Noble, of Burlington; and W. D. Beebee, of Colorado. H. Curtis, of Dubuque, is missing, and is supposed to be drowned. Several persons were badly scalded. The boat immediately took fire, and is a total loss.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—The following persons are reported wounded by the explosion on board the steamer Lansing:—Judge Hubbell, of New Mexico; Isaac W. Powell, of Ottawa; and J. J. Kendie, residence unknown.

The Amended Mississippi Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Considerable interest attaches to the amended Mississippi bill, and the complainants entertain strong hopes that the Court will take cognizance of General Ord's actions, at least to the extent of restraining him from measures which expose the State property to waste. The bill has been submitted without argument, and from the fact that it was not disposed of yesterday, it is inferred that the amendments have weight with the Court.

Indictment for Murder.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14.—M. A. Hawks, who killed his wife to get the insurance on her life, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton steady at 28c. Flour firm and in good demand; sales of 9000 barrels; market without decided change; State, $11·50@14·75; Ohio, $14@16·20. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declined 2@3c. Oats dull and declined 1c.; Western at 86@88c.; State, 89c. Rye dull; sales of 1500 bushels at $1·09@1·11. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cotton steady and inactive at 27c. for middling uplands. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Flour dull, nominal, and unchanged. Corn declining; white at $1·15@1·17; yellow, $1·12@1·15; mixed Western at $1·10@1·11. Oats steady at 80c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet; Bulk Meats steady; shoulder, 9c.; sides, loose, 10½c.; packed, 10½c.; Bacon dull; Mess Pork steady at $23·75; Lard at $13@13¼ for city and Western in tierces. Whisky in bond, $2·36@2·21.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Franz Willard (continued)—I noticed that he didn't look at persons as calmly as before; sometimes when the murder was talked about he looked wild; he said he would like to have the matter decided; he said that he and his family were disgraced very often; he could not attend to his business as he did before; he said there was no hope of having it settled; he often shed tears about the dishonor and disgrace that would come upon his family; he said that he never had any quiet nights; I saw Leis about two days before Eller was shot; he was not very wild, but he was downcast and melancholy; his mind was not as formerly.

Q. Do you believe that he was insane upon this subject? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Cross-examined—When a man is no longer as he was before, he is insane; Leis fully comprehended all the circumstances of the case; I don't know whether he comprehended the things around him; his mind had a morbid tendency on this subject; on all others he was rational.

Otger Dutger sworn—Thomas Leis worked for me three years; he was a steady workman before April, 1866; after that I could'nt get him to do anything; I gave him work, but I had to take the material away and give it to another man; his spirits seemed to me kind of low and depressed; he was not the same man; when he came to me he talked of nothing but his family; I had to discharge him, as I could not get the work done; about six weeks before Eller was shot, I gave him some work, but I took it away when he was shot; I told my family that I thought he would get crazy; he got lower and lower in spirits every time I saw him; the trouble made him wrong in his mind; he said he was a ruined man, and his family ruined and disgraced.

No cross-examination.

Dr. Thomas Demming sworn—I am a practitioner of medicine; I have practised about eight years in this city; I know Thomas Leis; I attended his family three or four years before this thing occurred; I always looked upon him as a good father, a good husband, and a kind and orderly man; he was rather intelligent for one in his station in life; I never saw him other than well-behaved; I never heard anything against his character in any way; he sought my services for his oldest girl, Louisa, in April, 1866; I examined the child; I saw Leis in April, and subsequently about the middle of May; then there was a perceptible change in his manner, conversation, and personal appearance; he had become worn, haggard, thin, and pale; in conversation, instead of listening attentively to anything that was said to him, and answering correctly questions put to him, his mind seemed constantly occupied with one thought and one idea, and that was that he, his family, and child were ruined; sometimes in the course of remarks he would interrupt me and exclaim "I am ruined;" the last time I saw him was on the day Eller was killed; it was a few moments after when he came to me as I was about stepping into my carriage, and requested me to come that evening to the court house, as he thought the trial would come up; I told him that I regretted I could not go, as arrangements which I could not postpone would prevent me from going; he then leaving but a few moments before told me to come to the Court-house, and be present at the trial which was to come up; I made the remark, "Oh, it is no use to come, it will not come up;" I then excused myself, and drove off, leaving him standing upon the pavement; there he stood for several moments, making no motion, as one who knew not what to do; he said on the occasion that he was a ruined man; he wanted me as a witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eller; in which Eller was charged with committing a rape upon his child; I think, however, from my own observation, that the man's mind had received a severe shock, and, to all appearances, when I left him standing upon my pavement the day Eller was killed, I believe that he was in such a condition that an insane impulse would have driven him to the commission of any deed; I communicated the result of the examination of the child to Mr. Leis.

Q. What was that condition?

Objected to.

Witness resumed—I told the father that the person of the child had been violated.

Cross-examined—I believe that if Leis had shot Eller upon the day the child was violated, it would have been a natural impulse, but at the time he committed the deed his mind was in such a chaotic condition that the insane impulse ruled him, and that reason had no sway.

The Court, at half-past one, adjourned until three o'clock.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 14

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$300 City 6s, New	101¼	20 sh Leh V R	58¼
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$1000 Mor C l m 6s	90¾	200 sh Read	51·81
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1 do	130½	400 do	51¾
5 sh Morris Cl Pf	31¾		

SECOND BOARD.

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THE PRISONER OF STATE.

Full Details of the Release of Jefferson Davis on Bail.

In addition to our rather full special accounts of the release of Jeff. Davis, at Richmond, published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH exclusively, yesterday, we have received the following report from the agents of the Associated Press:—

RICHMOND, May 13.—Judge Underwood entered the Court room at half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and having taken his seat, ordered the Court to be opened, the crier proclaiming, "Hear ye, hear ye; silence is commanded while the Circuit Court is in session. God save the United States."

The room had previously been crowded with spectators, including a few ladies and a number of colored men, who had been admitted by tickets, in all probably not more than two hundred, owing to the limited capacity of the court-room. At one side of the table, in front of the Judge's stand, were seated Charles O'Connor, William B. Reed and George Shea, Esqs., and on the other, J. Randolph Tucker, Robert Ould and James Lyons, Esqs., all counsel for Jefferson Davis.

The United States District Attorney Chandler and William M. Evarts, Esqs., occupied seats near the gentlemen last mentioned, and appeared for the United States government.

Jefferson Davis entered the court-room, accompanied by General Burton and United States Assistant Marshal Duncan, and took seats especially provided for them on the side of Judge Underwood. The spectators displayed profound interest at this feature of the proceedings.

It may here be stated that in addition to others present were Governor Peirpoint and Generals Schofield and Granger, and a number of members of the Bar and leading citizens of Richmond.

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his entrance into Court, provided with a seat between Messrs. O'Connor and Reed.

Judge Underwood remarked, the Court is honored, on this occasion, by the presence of so many of the nation's noblest and bravest defenders that the usual morning routine will be omitted. We are now ready for any communication from General Burton.

There were cries of "sit down" and "order must be preserved," by an officer of the Court.

The writ of habeas corpus, sued out of the Court and allowed by Judge Underwood, and which has already been published, was then read; it bore the following indorsement:

"In obedience to the exigency of the within writ, I now here produce before the within named Circuit of the United States for the District of Virginia the body of Jefferson Davis, at the time of the service of the writ held by me in imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, under the military authority of the United States, and surrender the said Jefferson Davis to the custody, jurisdiction and control of the said Court, as I am directed to do by the order of the President of the United States, under date of May 8th, 1867.

"H. S. BURTON,
"Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army."

Mr. O'Connor said that on this return no reason was stated for the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, and it now remained for the Court to take such action as was requisite on the part of the civil authorities to bring the prisoner within the proper limits to meet the indictment.

The Court replied: The return is explicit and satisfactory. General Burton receives the thanks of the Court for this prompt and graceful obedience to its writ. He has thus added another to the many laureis he has gained upon the battle-fields of the country. He has illustrated the manly qualities of the soldier of the United States, for courage in the face of danger is not more becoming than a ready recognition of the claims of peace when the danger has passed. General Burton is now honorably relieved of the custody of the prisoner, who passes into the custody of the Court under the protection of American republican law. If the laws are silent in arms, they should be trumpet-tongued and omnipotent in peace. The Marshal will now serve on the prisoner the writ on the indictment now in this Court.

Deputy Marshal Duncan accordingly served the writ on Jefferson Davis, which the latter acknowledged.

General Burton thanked the Court for the remarks which had been made in compliment to him.

Mr. O'Connor said counsel were now ready to observe what the Court ordered, and what the law and justice required at this time. In consideration of certain circumstances which had been disclosed in Court, and in consideration of the very long imprisonment of the accused, he begged leave to say the counsel in attendance desired to know whether there was any call upon them with regard to the indictment. They acknowledged that they had received a copy of it, and were now prepared for the next step.

The Court remarked—We shall be happy to hear from the representatives of the government.

Mr. Evarts—I deem it proper to say that I represent the government on this occason and in this prosecution in association with my learned friend the District Attorney, (Mr. Chandler.) Mr. Davis having passed from military imprisonment to the control and custody of this Court, and as an indictment is pending against him, and he is now under arrest, it only remains for me to say, on behalf of the government, that it is not its intention to prosecute the trial of the prisoner at the present term of the Court.

Mr. O'Connor—The condition of this case throws upon us the duty of presenting to your Honor's consideration some of the circumstances attending it. Jefferson Davis has been imprisoned and in the power of the government, so that any steps thought expedient, just and consistent with sound policy might have been taken against him a very long time ago. His imprisonment commenced on the 19th of April, 1865.

In this Court an indictment was presented against him in May, 1866. Mr. Davis has been at all times since his imprisonment, and particularly during the last year or more of that imprisonment, exceedingly anxious to meet the questions arising on any indictment which might be presented. He was exceedingly anxious to receive the advantages and enjoy the rights which your Honor has so eloquently and justly eulogized in the address made with reference to General Burton—the blessings and advantages of a just, equal, fair, and I may say benign, for that becomes the occasion, administration of law.

No particular civil procedure has been on foot since the indictment was presented; and although the whole period of two years has elapsed since the commencement of his imprisonment, on obvious general principles and policy, an application was properly made to the Court, while at the same time securing due responsibility to law and the ends of justice, to mitigate somewhat the pressure of the prisoner's condision, for all imprisonment and the holding of the accused for trial are adopted for the purpose of securing an answer and the personal appearance of the accused, when the question of his guilt or innocence comes fairly before the Court. This is ample reason on general grounds.

The Constitution of the United States, which we all profess to reverence, insures a speedy trial. But I do not come here to assert that a speedy trial means instantly, nor to assert that the government has not, on this as on all other occasions, had a reasonable time to prepare for trial. I do not assert that considerations of policy and convenience may not have had their full weight, although they may bear oppressively on the individual. I do not complain that the government has failed to prosecute last year, or deferred action till the present year. I have no such purpose, because we are bound to respect the authority of the President, the Attorney General, and their associates and advisers, and only suppose there are public considerations for not proceeding with the trial immediately. But, if your Honor plesses, it is a fact that a gentleman not very young, and not remarkable for constitutional vigor, whatever may be said of his mental vigor, has already suffered two years of imprisonment; and it is a fact that as far as human guaranitees can be given for any man, I might say any amount of security for the pearance of the prisoner can be furnished.

We can furnish such pledges from gentlemen in every part of the country, of every party, and representing every shade of opinion; gentlemen who, becoming security for him, would profess but one sentiment, and that for him personally; who are averse to the political views which have distinguished his life in every respect, but who nevertheless feel a great interest in the honor and dignity of the American people, and in the American republic, and fear that the punishment of death, in the absence of a trial, would result from his longer imprisonment. I say, then, this kind of assurance can be given; and as that class who differ so widely in opinion are willing to give this security in order to show their respect for him personally, it furnishes the best proof that they believe he will appear before you whenever required. To this they are willing to pledge their whole estates.

These remarks are to express to your Honor that we are ready to give bail that at a future day Mr. Davis will be ready to appear, without, in the meantime, being held a prisoner. Fair, reasonable bail, such as may be exacted in ordinary cases, we are now ready to furnish. As the trial might lie over the ensuing summer, and as the prisoner has been much reduced by imprisonment, I move your honor to accept bail for him. This you will of course do, either on your own judgment or on consultation with other officers of the government as to the amount.

I have spoken of the pains of imprisonment. Every freeman will understand that any imprisonment of a free-born American must carry oppression with it, so far as there was a long period of imprisonment. Certainly, during that time Mr. Davis was under the direction and custody of the gallant officer to whom you paid so just a compliment; and that imprisonment has had as few pains and as little sufferings as could be expected under the circumstances. He was in the hands of a soldier and gentleman. I do not allude to other times, but speak as to what is before us. Jefferson Davis is now here, under your exclusive direction, and I ask that he have the liberty of free locomotion until you are prepared to try him.

The Court said it would like to hear from the other side.

Mr. Evarts said the imprisonment was under the military authority and jurisdiction of the United States. Its duration or the circumstances attending it are not necessarily to be criticised or defended in any way. The prisoner is now subject to judicial control, and the question for your Honor is whether he shall be let to bail, as the learned gentleman proposes. If your Honor so determines, then the question arises as to what amount and the terms, and the division, if desired, on which the security may be taken. The indictment, I have been informed, is under a recent act of Congress prescribing the punishment for treason, passed in 1862, and which, for the first time in our legislation, has made it proper for the Court to inflict less than the death penalty for the crime.

Undoubtedly the government, in saying to your Honor that they do not propose proceedings against the prisoner during the present term, have presented a proper case for the motion of his counsel, and it is for your Honor to determine on the usual terms, in the discretion of the Court, considering all the circumstances of the case, as to the propriety of receiving bail. The Court has nothing to do with the character or motives of the sureties; it could only look to what the law requires with regard to pecuniary responsibility, and for insuring the presence of the accused.

I do not know that there will be any indisposition on the part of the prisoner's counsel to meet the amount of bail your honor or the District Attorney may think suitable. Indeed, from the remarks of the prisoner's counsel, they have the ability and the disposition to furnish the requisite security. As to the question of amount, it was for your Honor to say what was a proper sum, in order to secure the proper administration of justice.

District Attorney Chandler said the question now presented is whether the prisoner shall be admittes to bail. The Judiciary act of 1789 provides that the Supreme Court, or a judge of a District Court of the United States, may in any case, even in capital punishment, taking into consideration all the circumstances, admit to bail, exercising a sound discretion. If an indictment was found against the prisoner under a law by which he could not be punished with death, then, as a matter of right, he could give bail,

I will state what I suppose to be a fair amount of bail, and I do so the more freely because there has been some little consultation in this matter. I believe the learned counsel associated with me will agree in saying that we are authorized to ask bail in the sum of $100 hundred thousand dollars. I presume there will be no question as to the amount of bail. It would be as easy a question to determine on that amount as on ten thousand dollars.

Something had been said about gentlemen from all parts of the country, representing all shades of politics, willing to enter surety for the appearance of the prisoner at the next term. So far as a suretyship is concerned, we have no objection to take them; but I feel that I owe a duty to the government in asking that, in addition to gentleman residing outside of this district, gentlemen residing in this district shall also enter into security in order to secure the attendance of the prisoner at the next term.

Mr. O'Connor—We can meet that question as to bail.

Mr. Chandler—That is in the discretion of the Court. I may remark, in order to avoid embarrassment in the future, that the government would run no risk by requiring some of the sureties to be residents of this district, while on the contrary there might be difficulty. He would be certain, in case of non-attendance, without having to enter suit in a different jurisdiction, to hold the sureties responsible for the non-appearance of the prisoner.

Mr. O'Connor—On a question of residence there need be no difficulty; we will give those who will respect their obligations.

Mr. Evarts—We have no objection, provided the security is adequate.

Mr. O'Connor—There are ten gentlemen willing to go security of ten thousand dollars each.

The Court said—The question is whether the prisoner is bailable. It is a little remarkable that in the midst of a gigantic civil war the Congress of the United States changed the punishment of an offence from death to fine and imprisonment, but, under the circumstances, it was very honorable to the government of the United States, and exhibited its clemency and moderation. This is a fact which relieves the present case of every doubt as to its being bailable, and it is, also, in my judgment, eminently proper that the motion should be treated with favor, as the defendant has been ready for a year to submit his case to the Courts of the country. It is true the prisoner has not until to-day been in the custody of this Court. I think, however, no person acquainted with the circumstances of the country would suppose the fact reflected on the justice of the country. Considering the natural effect of a great war, which lashed all the elements of society into fury, it was not to be expected that the passions and prejudices aroused would be subdued in a moment, and it is in consequence of the prevalence of this disturbance, and tumults which have been abroad in the community, that the government has felt it could not safely proceed with this case.

After consultation with the highest judicial officer, it was thought best to omit the trial last fall. But fortunately we have a more agreeable aspect at the present time. We may now hope for restored confidence, and that we may not again be disturbed by violence and commotion. I think there are reasonable assurances in the indications around us that we are about to enter on a peace more permanent than ever existed before.

I ought, perhaps, to state the fact that this Court expects to be in session all this week; and I have a letter from Chief Justice Chase intimating his intention to come to this city if any important causes are likely to be tried. I ought also to state, in justice to the District Attorney, that he expected to dispose of this case during the present term. I believe he was fully prepared for the final disposition of it at this time, but I have no doubt that grave considerations have induced the government to take a different course. So it seems the responsibility of the trial is with the government, and not with the Court or with the District Attorney, and no doubt for good and proper reasons. The government cannot complain, since the delay is its own. I am glad counsel have agreed on the amount of bail. It meets with the approbation of the Court, which will not confine the sureties to the district of Virginia. It would no doubt be satisfactory if about half of the sureties be confined to the State of Virginia. There is no objection to having the remainder of the bail from other portions of the United States. I would inquire of the counsel for the prisoner whether his sureties are present to enter into recognizance to-day?

Mr. O'Connor—They are all prepared.

Mr. Davis, during these precedings, exhibited much cheerfulness, especially as many persons in the crowd extended their hands to congratulate him on the prospect of his speedy release.

The Court—The gentlemen proposing to offer themselves will please to come forward.

Mr. O'Connor, addressing Horace Greeley, who was seated near to Augustus Schell, invited him to present himself before the Court. Mr. Greeley did so.

District Attorney Chandler said there were eighteen gentlemen who would qualify themselves in the sum of $5000 each, leaving two others to become sureties, who would probably arrive this evening. He was entirely satisfied with the list of names and the responsibility attached to them. He asked the Court to take a recess.

Mr. O'Connor—I am not so certain they will arrive to-night. It may be not till to-morrow.

Meanwhile the introductions to Mr. Davis and the hand shaking continued, and there was much confusion all over the court-room.

District Attorney Chandler said—Inasmuch as eighteen gentlemen have offered, I make no objections as to the insufficiency of the number.

Mr. O'Connor—We are waiting for two gentlemen, and while we are waiting twenty others are willing to take their places. The names of the sureties were severally called, and they repaired to the Clerk's desk and signed the following paper:

"The conclusion of the recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall, in proper person, well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond, in the said district, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatever shall be then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to with by the said Court, and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the same in that behalf first had and obtained, then the recognizance to become void, otherwise to remain in full force."

Taken and acknowledged, this thirteenth day of May, 1867.

(Signed): Jefferson Davis; Horace Greeley, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; Aristides Welsh, Philadelphia; David K. Jackman, Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Richmond; Richard Barton, Hazall, Richmond; Isaac Davenport, Richmond; Abraham Warwick, Richmond; Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond; Wm. W. Crump, Richmond; James Lyons, Richmond; John A. Meredith, Richmond; William H. Lyons, Richmond; John M. Botts, Virginia; Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia; Jas. J. Thomas, Jr., Richmond.

The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose. When the name of John Minor Botts was called it was hissed.

Mr. Chandler said the requisite number had been obtained, with the exception of two or three only.

The Court—The Marshal will discharge the prisoner.

The Marsnal did so, when deafening applause followed. Mr. Davis stood up, closely pressed on all sides. Old friends heartily congratulated him, while a number of strangers were introduced. Assistant Marshal Duncan, amid the huzzas and waving of hats, exclaimed in a loud tone, "the Court will have to be cleared unless order is preserved." The Court was then adjourned until to-morrow. Davis was greeted with cheers by those who followed him and the crowd on the street.

As Davis entered a carriage after his release there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening, and will visit Canada in a few days to see his children.

The Virginia residents who signed his bail bond were prominent citizens of Richmond, merchants and lawyers. There seemed to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty.

It is stated that the Grand Jury has indicted Vice President John C. Breckinridge, Judge H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others, for treason.

The following telegram was received by Judge Underwood, in the court-room, to-day, shortly before he admitted Davis to bail:

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Judge Underwood, beware of Greeley. Remember Libby Prison, Andersonville and Belle Isle. Fifty millions are looking on, and expect you to do your duty, while three hundred thousand patriot graves cry aloud for revenge. Your friend.

Davis, on his release, telegraphed to his brother in Mississippi the fact, and said he would write from New York. Davis and his wife visited the grave of their son at Hollywood Cemetery, to-night, and afterwards took passage on the steamer Niagara, which sails for New York at ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT.
THEODORE GARRETSON } January Term, 1867.
vs. } No. 61.
LESLEY G. MORROW. } Fi. fa.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the above execution, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
5 11 5t* CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1866. No. 87.
JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.

To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. MORTON P. HENRY,
Attorney for Libellant.
4 30 tu6t* April 27, 1867.

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AT REDUCED PRICES. [5 7 thstu2

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH street,
Three doors above Walnut.
11 8

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 25; and 14 springs, $1 75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
1000 yards Plaid Swiss Muslins at 25 cents.
Handsome Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, etc. etc

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 30, 35, 45, and 50 cents.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Best Makes Shirting Linens.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linens, 62½, 75, 90 cents, and $1 00.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, $1 00 per yard.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, 63 cents per yard.
Linen Napkins and Doylies.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, 18¾, and 20 cents.
American and Scotch Ginghams.
A cheap lot of Black Alpacas, from auction.
Fine Quality Colored Alpacas.
Plain Colored All-wool Delaines.
Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 per yard.
Good quality Black Silks.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.
Best Quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAIN

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1 25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Hay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, 7-yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flanneis.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 18 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2 50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 5 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 20. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE,

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11]

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY;

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [2 2 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID,

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

NEW STATE LOAN.

Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.

Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.

For sale by

J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
5 12t NO. 57 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

CALEB PEIRCE,

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC.

WILL BE OPENED

On Thursday Next, May 9,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 12] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

THE FASHIONS.

Fashion, Song, the Drama, and the Aristocracy in a Whirl of Enjoyment—A Centre of Royal and Kingly Groups from the East and North—Eugenie at the Exhibition and Exposition Costumes—What is Seen in the Bois—Dress Materials and Crinoline — Petticoats and Underskirts—Chignons and Ornaments.

PARIS, April 26.—This week has been completely overwhelmed with the fashions; everything has been overturned. We have had too many parties, too much excitement; and the entertainments of one single night could have been divided into six well-filled evenings.

We have had Mad'lle Patti's adieu at the Italiens, Mad'lle Nilsson at the Marchioness d'Aoust's, M'me Rosa Csillag at the Salle Herz, and the new violinist, Leonard, everywhere. The latter is followed by about a pleiad of artists, among whom are Berlioz, Gounod, Schuloff, Herz, etc. All are eager to hear, applaud, and be enthusiastic in their praises of the new star.

Pasdeloup has closed his concerts, and the last of the season was a perfect bouquet.

The theatres at the Exposition are all putting on their last layers of paint and gilt. Therese gave the Eldorado a most unique soiree last Tuesday. Admission tickets were not to be had under twenty francs, but refreshments were gratis. The song, the "goose tender," or *gardeuse d'oies*, in which she brings forth the most expressive gutturals.

The annual *Exposition des Beaux Arts* opened at the Champs Elysees on Monday, and it is said the pictures are above the average merit.

High life is in a continual state of *qui vive* with princes coming and princes going.

The Duke of Edinburgh has just arrived, as also the King of Sweden's brother and the brother of the Tycoon of Japan.

The King and Queen of Portugal are expected on the 1st of May, the King of the Greeks at the end of this month.

As to the King of Prussia, my opinion is he will defer his visit until the Luxembourg question is settled.

The Empress pays long visits to th Exposition, and examines the constructions in the park with great attention. The only serious objection to be made to the said Exposition is the dust. Wise lady visitors should be advised to wear out all their old clothes on their exhibition excursions. It is a place where full dress is perfectly unknown. Not so the Bois. The lightest silks, sofrest chamberies, and best of satins daily drive, ride, and walk round the lake. Embroidered silk is the great feature. Muslins are to be trimmed with flounces round the bottom, and these are bound with narrow silk ribbon. Unmitigated empire is the grand ambition. Costumes are very varied, but all have a narrow crinoline underneath, so narrow that it is only two metres and twenty centimetres round.

The petticoat to be worn under this is made of calico, and has two flounces round the bottom, which are pressed together by the crinoline, and look like close borders; over the crinoline is worn another flounced petticoat, which measures two metres and fifty centimetres.

Then comes the underskirt of the costume, over which the short tunic, which should be two metres and eight centimetres in width when it falls straight, and three metres when looped up by a bow or buttons. It is hoped these measurements will be found useful, and that ladies who will wear short dresses will also adopt flounced underskirts.

The long sleeve is still an exceptional sleeve; it looks very well in Sultana gauze.

All the tailors being on a strike, our Parisian seamstresses are trying their hands at tailoring; it is rather a complicated affair.

Chignons are lighter than formerly. The Breton style is a perfect *furia*.

Jet and pearls are still on the rise.

—Somebody has written the following about the girls:—

God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams:
They haunt our lives,
Like spirit wives,
Or Naiads haunt the streams;

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of summer hours,
God bless the girls,
God bless the curls,
God bless our human flowers.

The wives are quite as deserving of blessing as the girls, and we submit the following:—

God bless our wives,
They fill our hives
With little bees and honey;
They ease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But don't they spend the money!

When we are sick
They heal us quick—
That is, if they do love us;
If not, we die,
And yet they cry,
And place tombstones above us.

Of roguish girls,
With sunny curls,
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Throughout our lives
Are everything they seem.

—Mr. Samuel Clough, who published the "New England Almanac" one hundred and sixty-five years ago, was cautious to a fault in his prognostications of the weather. He tells his readers that perhaps, from the 15th to the 23d of January it will be very cold weather, if it "frese by the fireside or on the sunny side of a fence at noon." So in April—"Perhaps wet weather, if it rains; now fair weather if the sun shines; and windy or calm."

—A young preacher who had just started on his travels as an itinerant, was one evening holding forth on the Deluge, and after describing the manner in which Noah built the Ark, and filled it with animals of every kind, by pairs, closed in a solemn tone, thus: —"You must know, my dear hearers, that it was an arduous task for Noah and his sons to get *a pair of whales into the Ark*."

—When Canning was challenged to find a rhyme for Julianna, he immediately wrote:—

"Walking in the shady grove
With my Julianna,
For lozenges I gave my love
Ip-e-cac-u-an-ha."

—A dramatic author once observed that he knew nothing so terrible as reading his piece before a critical audience. "I know but one more terrible," said Compton, the actor, "to be obliged to sit and hear it."

—The reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war, is that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enlist in matrimony as the next thing to war.

—The author of "Lilith Lank" authorizes the statement that it was twice refused by a magazine, "in spite of an earnest protest on the part of the author and repeated assurance that it was good."

—The latest dodge to evade payment to the author of the "Black Crook" for the name of his piece is that of a California manager. His spectacle is "The Black Rook."

—Algernon Charles Swinburne's next public appearance will be made in a volume of essays on William Blake, poet and artist.

—It is said that toothache may always be cured by holding in the hand a certain root—that of the tooth.

—Alice Cary has written a novel entitled "The Bishop's Son," and the scene is laid in New England.

—A Vicksburg paper says, "Ristori is a subliciously stupendicular tragedist."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	64,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
22,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
196,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 78
	Real Estate	85,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,537 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	$8,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811 10 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	
		$1,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¢

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 21]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¢

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock Jr.,	

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On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction
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The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

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FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1262 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

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CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$38
To London	115	To London	42
To Paris	125	To Paris	44

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

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For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
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FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 22, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P.M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily), P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M. Express. All Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 8¢ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express, 2 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom., 1st class, 3 25
com. and Emigrant, 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6 45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare, $2 00.

The 1 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc., and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Schenck's.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
April 1, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, the Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:30 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for

THE STORM OF THE 5th AND 6th ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

GREAT DESTRUCTION AND OVERFLOW ON THE LOWER COAST—SEVERAL CREVASSES—SOLDIERS' QUARTERS AT FORT ST. PHILIP OVERFLOWED—FOUR FEET OF WATER IN THE MAGAZINE—THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AT FORT JACKSON DAMAGED—GREAT DISTRESS OF THE INHABITANTS ALONG THE LOWER COAST.

The officers of the steamer A. G. Brown, from Fort Jackson, report having experienced a very heavy gale on the 5th and 6th instant, in the river below the city, which lasted thirty-six hours. The back-water from the bay rose several feet, overflowing the soldiers' quarters at Fort St. Philip, and entering the main buildings. Four feet of water is reported in the powder magazine. The hospital buildings at Fort Jackson are considerably damaged, the roof being partly blown off. The flagstaff inside the fort is down, and there is back-water all around the quarters.

At Buras settlement the levees are broken; also at Mrs. H. L. Smith's and Dr. Westerfield's. The United States survey schooner was blown ashore near Mrs. Johnson's landing; there is a break threatened at Bernard Fasterling's; the landing was washed away at Captain Brainard's, and the water is running over the levee. A crevasse occurred at Tropical Bend, below the place of Alfred Ruiz, and several buildings are in the water. The orange trees and rice crops in the vicinity are probably ruined. The inhabitants all along Buras settlement are in great distress.

The levees are also broken at Blanchmones and Bellevue plantations, and at Petit Prairie. The water is running over the levees at Point Michel, and there is a crevasse at Richland, fifty miles below the city, about three hundred yards in width, with all the old and new levees gone.

The people along the lower coast require immediate assistance from the Board of Levee Commissioners, if that body has any means at its disposal.—*N. O. Times*, 10th.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

TROY, May 13.—The great raid upon the counterfeiters still continues, a large number of arrests having been made since my last despatch on this subject. Among them the notorious Ed. Webb, keeper of a sporting house on the Lansingburg road, J. H. Sickles, tavern keeper at Stillwater, Saratoga county, and Robert Mathews, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The two former have been held, while the latter was discharged. The $100 counterfeit bills, so many of which were recently passed at New Orleans and detected, were made by the gang lately arrested and now confined at Rochester.

The United States Court, Judge Nathan K. Hall, opened at Rochester to-day, and it is expected that the counterfeiters will be arraigned to-morrow or next day. Owing to some of the parties having turned State's evidence, it is confidently believed that some startling revelations will be made, and that the damaging evidence thus gained will materially tend towards the breaking-up of the counterfeiting system for a long time to come, at least in this section of the country. It is known that a large number of American counterfeiters, alarmed at the present surroundings of the system, have taken refuge in Canada. The United States Marshal informs me that their arrest is but a question of time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"DEAD HEADS."—In answer to a lady correspondent who desires to know the meaning of the term "dead head," the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says:—"The free tickets given to the press for the uses named are always paid for, and that very liberally. As a rule, those who issue—not those who receive—these free tickets are the 'dead heads,' usually giving fifty cents for that which a five dollar bill would not adequately pay for. So long as the newspaper editor is expected to give liberal notices of entertainments before they occur, and then follow these with a generous puff after the show is over, he certainly has no place in the 'dead head' classification. Indeed, in nine cases out of ten the editors would be glad to receive half-pay for their work and pay two prices for the free ticket. They certainly would make money by the operation. We may add a few words on the general subject of advertising. The publication of advertisements is as much in the business of a newspaper as the publication of the news, and an editorial notice which is designed to supply the place of or add value to a regular advertisement, has even less claim to a gratuitous insertion than would such an advertisement. Yet there are those who ask just such gratuitous notices, and this almost as a matter of right. If these same persons should be asked to make a present of a dozen yards of muslin to each purchaser of a merino dress, or a dollar's worth of sugar to whoever bought three pounds of tea, or half-a-dozen 'free tickets' to whoever engaged twenty seats at a concert, they would resent the demand as an insult. Yet why should not their wages be given away as freely as should and are the products of the editor's and publisher's labor and capital? The merchant makes his profit and living by selling his goods. The publisher of a newspaper makes his by selling his advertising columns, not by giving them away; and when he does thus give them in aid of a public library or other beneficial object, he deserves thanks as a public benefactor, and not insults as a 'dead-head.'"

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

928 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
COLORED LINEN DRILLS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX COLORED.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE GROUNDS.
LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS.
HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS.
BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS.
PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.

Our assortment includes all kinds of LINENS suitable for Gents' and Boys' Summer Wear

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

THE LINEN STORE,

4 5 thstu5mrp] No. 928 ARCH STREET.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31 CENTS.

"Gordon's" Best Ginghams, 37 cents.
Ginghams, every style and grade, 25 cents up.
Calicoes, all the new styles, 12½ to 20 cents.
Buff and White Prints, handsome effects.

FOR PROMENADE SUITS.

Chene Mohair Poplins 31 to 50 cents.
Newest Shades Plain Alpacas, 50 to 75 cents.
"Melanges," still a good assortment, 37 to 75 cents.
"Princess" Mohairs, a fresh lot, 75 cents.
Steel Colored Lustrous Poplins, $1·00.
Silk and Wool Chene Poplins, $1·00.

WOOL DELAINES.

Pink, Blue, Pearl, Amber, etc. etc.
Single and Double Width Delaines, 37½ cents to $1 25
Black Wool Delaines, Tamise, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Just the right kinds for Mantles.
Fine Black Gros Grain, $2·00 up.

GRENADINES.

Black Grounds in Figures and Stripes.
White Grounds in Plaids and Figures.
Some great auction bargains, 31 cents up.

CASSIMERES.

All-wool Goods for Boys' Wear, 75 cents
Check Cassimeres, good, for 95 cents.
Fine Mixtures, elegant, for $1·25.
Ladies' Cloakings, a superb stock.
Fancies for Ladies' and Misses'.
Fine Coatings for best custom. [1 2 stuth4p

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS.
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 11 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY First-Class Canvassers, by the INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, No. 44 South THIRD Street, Second Floor. 5 13 2t*

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 29 3m

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,

3 16 stuth3m4p] ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved..... $8·
" " ..... 9·
" Fine Chased..... 10·0
" " ..... 11·0
" Very fine and rich..... 12·0
" Superior Chased and Medallion.. 13·0
" Very Elegant Medallion..... 15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET

4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of SMITH & ELLIS, for conducting the Iron Founding Business, at the National Union Iron Foundry, Kensington, Philadelphia.

S. DECATUR SMITH,
ZABINA ELLIS,

5 10 4t*] May 9, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELAND & CO.,

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 11 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

May 16, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 17, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 300 rolls canton white and red check mattings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 11 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on the morning of sale. [5 14 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, Evening Telegraph, Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

Sale on Monday, May 20th, will include—

Peremptory Sale—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE DISTILLERY, No. 518 BUCKLEY Street, including Copper Stills, Mixing Tub, Mash Tub, Pumps, Hose, and everything requisite for a large Distillery. Sale absolute.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Catharine Arnold, deceased—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets,

MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 50 by 220 feet, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street.

Three-story brick RESIDENCE, No. 325 PINE Street.

NORRISTOWN—Two elegant new Residences, JACOBY and GREEN Streets.

Handsome Building Site, 20 acres, Wissahickon avenue (Township line road) and Allen's lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 923 LOCUST street. [5 11 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 128 Noble street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE OVAL MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

May 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 Noble street, the neat household furniture. [1t

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday morning next,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an extensive assortment of second-hand Furniture. [5 14 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdort, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rocermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This magnificent SUMMER HOTEL will open on the FIRST OF JUNE.

Families who secure rooms from June 10 to September 2, a period of twelve weeks, will be taken at reduced rates. Address

J. F. CAKE,

5 11 stuth6t CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1606 Vine street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1606 Vine street, will be sold a portion of the furniture of a family removing, comprising one elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Schomaker & Co.; velvet parlor carpet, walnut parlor furniture, set of walnut and cottage chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, etc. [5 9 5t

May be examined early on the morning of sale.

Sale No. 31 S. Fourth street.

STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, AND UNFINISHED WORK.

On Thursday Morning,

May 16, at No. 31 S. Fourth street, will be sold the entire stock of a looking-glass and frame-maker declining business, comprising an assortment of gilt frame pier glasses, framed engravings, photograph and other frames; also, the unfinished frames and materials.

Catalogues can be had on the premises, or at the auction store on Tuesday. [5 9 6t

Sale at No. 1106 Walnut street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Walnut street, will be sold, a portion of the furniture of a family removing, comprising parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. [5 13 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, COTTAGE SUITS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture. [5 13 4t

SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, RICH INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich and interesting assortment of goods from China and Japan, comprising—Fine China; Japanese cabinet tables, work boxes; jewel cases; card receivers, manufactured in mosaic; works of precious woods, sandal wood and others; rich fans; elegant waiters; shell flowers; beautiful shawls, and an infinite variety of Curiosities of Oriental manufacture.

The Goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, when the public are invited to call and examine them. [5 13 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday morning,

May 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable goods for present sales. [1t 3½

Included in sale of Wednesday—

100 LOTS PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

Also, 100 lots ladies' newest spring styles, lined and unlined, plain and richly bugle-trimmed Parasols, for first-class city sales.

Also, fine silk and gingham Sun Umbrellas.

Also, —— cases Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, 26x32 inch.

POCKET WALLETS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BAGS, BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Also, an invoice, comprising a full line of fine Morocco and Russia Leather Pocket Wallets; fine imported Memorandum Books, in great variety; fine imported Travelling Bags, etc.

Also, a full line of fine imported Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; full line of Buffalo, Horn, and Shell Dressing Combs, etc.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

250 dozen ladies' superior quality all whalebone and cane mechanical and French Woven Corsets.

Also, 600 dozen ladies' and misses' superior quality steel spring Hoop Skirts, of newest shapes, and suited to first class city sales.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 500 LOTS BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, BUTTONS, ETC.

Also, on Wednesday, by catalogue,

500 lots Trimmings, Braids and Notions, all in perfect order, and direct from the importer. Included will be found, viz.:—

Cotton Braids and Tapes, Cotton Trimmings, black and colored Alpaca Braid, Star Braid, Paris Fancy Buttons, Picot Trimmings, Cluny Laces, Linen Bobbins, Cotton Girdles, etc.

Also, an invoice rich Paris Bugle and Fancy Silk Trimmings, etc.

STOCK OF GOODS.

Also, the stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising the usual assortment of staple and fancy goods. 1t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

FOR SALE.

TO LAWYERS AND CONVEYANCERS.

Will be sold at THOMAS' REAL ESTATE SALE, at the EXCHANGE, TO-MORROW, the

DWELLING

No. 228 South FOURTH Street, below Walnut.

$6000 to remain on mortgage. 1t*

FOR SALE OR RENT—A WOOLEN Pulling Establishment, with 2½ acres of Land, in Burlington, N. J., or suitable for many other manufacturing purposes, or a pottery yard. Apply to J. E. PHILLIPS, No. 51 BROAD Street, Burlington, N. J. 5 10 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.

Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street, 4 27 tf second story.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, 5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the saloons is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees,

4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P. O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $300 Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1020 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

TO RENT—IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, in the neighborhood of Forty-first and Pine streets, a desirable House, with all the modern improvements. Rent, $800. Possession given the 15th of this month. Inquire at No. 1 WOODLAND TERRACE. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT UNTIL JULY 1—STORE NO. 923 Chesnut street, with two elegant large bulk windows, suitable for the straw goods or any other light business. For terms, etc., apply to B. SCOTT, JR., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 5 10 5t*

FOR RENT—GERMANTOWN—A DESIRABLE furnished House for the summer, with vegetable garden, coach-house, and stable. Apply from 2 to 6 P. M., GREEN Street, first house above Manheim, Germantown. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the summer, with eleven rooms, pleasantly situated in HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third Ward, near Trenton Railroad. Address "A. H.," Holmesburg, Penna. 5 13 2t*

TO LET—DWELLING UP TOWN, NINE rooms, $38; one, $25; two, $16, central; one four rooms, rent, $16; one West Philadelphia, five rooms, $14. Apply No. 807 RACE Street. 5 10 6t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill, HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

TO RENT—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia, desirable, commodious Cottage; every convenience. Apply at No. 3451 WALNUT Street. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK House, with all the modern improvements; large yard. Race street, above Sixteenth. Apply to 5 14 2t* No. 1805 ARCH Street.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURnished House. Apply at No. 4774 GERMANTOWN Avenue, below Mill street. 5 10 5t*

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE near Chesnut Hill, with or without board. Apply at No. 705 OXFORD Street. 5 10 5t*

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Stories in Building No. 109 South THIRD Street. Also, small Office on first floor. 5 9 6t*